THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1867. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 87

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum : : : : $13 00
" " per week : : : : : 25
To news-dealers, per copy : : : : : 5
Weekly per annum (in advance) : : : : 5 00

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one insertion : : : : : $1 50
" " each additional insertion : : : 75
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" " two weeks : : : : : : : 7 00
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" " one month : : : : : : : 12 00

☞ All advertisements considered due after the first insertion.

☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.

☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 25 cents per line.

☞ Marriage and death notices published as other advertisements.

☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ *Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly paper will be charged at same rates, per week or month, as in the Daily, unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

TERMS OF WEEKLY.

As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year : : : : $3 00
To clubs of ten or more, each : : 4 00
Invariably in advance.

DIRECTORY

Of First Class Business Houses

OF MEMPHIS.

Ashe, McClennan & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 284 Front st.

Commercial Bank, Corner of Main and Madison streets.

Francisco & Wiggin, Hatters and Furriers, 266 Main street.

F. W. Prime & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 278 Front street.

German National Bank, No. 293 Main street.

Guyosse Savings Institute, 19 Madison st. John C. Lanier, President.

Hettler & Co, Hardware, 13 and 15 Monroe street.

Holmes & Wharton, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 36 M[illegible]

J. G. Moffatt, Fancy Goods and Trimmings, 347 Main street

Merriman, Byrd & Co., Watches and Jewelry, 275 Main street.

M'Caffery & Cornelius, Undertakers, 317 Second street.

Matthews & Alexander, Agricultural Implements, 272 second street.

M. J. Rossel, Grocer and Cotton Factor, 316 Front street.

Pike & Adams, Attorneys at Law, No, 293 Main street.

Partee, Hedbee & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 7 Monroe st.

Price & Yeatman, Produce, No 11 Monroe st. ost.

R. A. Moon, Cotton Factor, No. 276 Front street.

Steinberg, Tobacco and Cigars, 310 Front street.

Vredenburgh & Sylvester, General Insurance Agents, 11 Madison st.

Worsham House, C B Galloway, proprietor, Main and Adams.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW CALENDAR.

A. M. 5628.

1st Tishri, 30th S ptem'er,	1867.
1st Cheshvan, 30th Oc ober,	"
1st Kislev, 29th November,	"
1st Tayvas, 27th Decem er,	"
1st Shevah, 25th January,	1868.
1st Adar, 24 February,	"
1st Nissan, 24th March,	"
1st Eyar, 23d April,	"
1st Sivan, 23d May,	"
1st Tammuz, 21st June,	"
1st Av, 20th July,	"
1st Ellul, 19th August,	"
Ash Wednesday, 6th March,	1867
Maunday Thursday, 18th April,	"
Good Friday, 19th April,	"
Easter Sunday, 21st April,	"
Ascension, 30th May,	"
Pentecost, 9th June,	"
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year.	"

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MASONIC DIRECTORY.

1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month—Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner 2nd and Main. D. B. Forster, 234 Front street, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 304. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. T. Sellars, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEBANON, No. 288. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 366. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; S. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—294 Front street. John J. Worsham, 33d, W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Lefly, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Ill. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Sec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Sec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

204 Front Street.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 3d Wednesday in all of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G.·. M.·.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.·.

MITRAIM Lodge of Perfection, 18th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G.·. M.·.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.·.

CAMPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarsh.·.; Sec.·.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M. W.·.; H. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSEIS Council of K.·.h, 30th. No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William Y. Circle 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY of Western Sovereign, 32d. John Ainslie, 33d., Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Reg.·.

TAILORING, SCOURING

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

DYEING, SCOURING, —AND— REPAIRING,

Done at short notice by

ISAAC ISAACS,

541-2 Jefferson Street.

All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed or the work is done. mar3

THOS. H. HUNT. J. P. HANSON

Thos. H. Hunt & Co.,

PREMIUM

SILK AND WOOLEN DYERS

216 Second Street,

BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.

SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses and Shawls. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.

N. B.—Work for Goods left in store after six months from date of order.

ELLIOTT & CO.,

Receiving, Forwarding

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 Promenade Street,

Foot of Jefferson, Opp. Steamboat Landing.

Office Up-Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Dealers in

Hay, Oats, Corn,

AND UP-COUNTRY PRODUCE,

No. 82 Real Street, near Bayou Bridge

September, 1867. sm

WM. H. TRIGG. JOHN T. PIGOTT. WM. M. JOHNSON

WM. H. TRIGG & CO.,

Bankers and Exchange Dealers,

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

BOONVILLE, MO.

BUY and Sell Exchange; Deal in Gold and Silver Coin, Bank Notes and Military Bonds; Deposits Received and Accounts Kept for Correspondents; Real Estate bought and Sold, Taxes Paid, etc.; Loans Negotiated upon Real Estate Security; Bonds, Stocks, Mercantile Paper, and other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission; Collections upon all accessible points made upon favorable terms, and proceeds promptly remitted for.

Tendering our services to our old friends and the public generally for the transaction of any business pertaining to a Banking Exchange, Collection or Real Estate office,

We are, very respectfully,

WM. H. TRIGG & CO.

P.S.—We have abstract of Real Estate Records, of Cooper Co.; Original Entries, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgments, Wills, Decrees, etc., showing condition of title to all the Real Estate in the County. W. H. T. & CO.

oct2

Notice.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of David Weeks, deceased, are notified to file them with the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

F. SMITH, Administrator,

October 26, 1867. oct30 law3w*

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DENTISTS.

S. HINSON,

DENTIST,

No. 233 Main Street,

CLAY BUILDING.

ap8 d&wly

Harris & Blair,

DENTISTS

No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts.,

ADAMS' BLOCK.

J. C. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR.

LAWYERS.

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, Late of Gallatin, Tenn. ROBERT A. HATCHER, Late of Missouri.

WINCHESTER & HATCHER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

A. WRIGHT, L. D. MCKISICK.

WRIGHT & McKISICK,

Attorneys at Law

HAVE removed their office to the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street.

my8

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.

L. H. PIKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

Solicitor in Chancery,

Little Rock, - - Arkansas.

Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to.

mh8 tf

R. L. DIXON. W. A. PERCY.

DIXON & PERCY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss. Will practice in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties. dec5 1y*

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

S. STERNBERG & CO.

WESTERN AND VIRGINIA

Tobacco Agency,

AND

CIGARS,

No. 310 Front Street,

MEMPHIS.

oct12 6m

C. C. PARTEE, Late Vernon, Partee & Clay. E. FRANK HARBERT, Memphis, Tenn.

PARTEE & HARBERT,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

AND GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

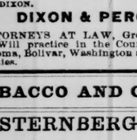
14 Monroe Street.

Bet. Main and Front, MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Cash Advances made on Consignments. Keep Tiers, Rope and Supplies furnished.

oct10 wsm&dm

THURMOND, FOSTER & CO.,



IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, and the largest stock of Smokers' Articles in the South, Corner Second and Jefferson streets, Jefferson Block, Memphis, Tenn. se21

TOBACCO FACTORS

AND GENERAL

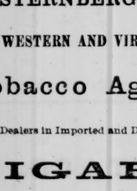
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

7 Monroe street.

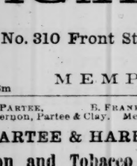
se26

Western and Virginia Tobacco Agency.

MAYER, MARSHUETZ & CO.,



IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, and the largest stock of Smokers' Articles in the South, Corner Second and Jefferson streets, Jefferson Block, Memphis, Tenn. se21



IN offering OUR BITTERS to the Southern people we have no hesitancy in asserting their superiority over any Northern production in our markets. In their devisement they are purely Southern—compounded with a special adaptitude to the various types of stomach derangements prevalent in our climate.

It is a gentle stimulant to the system after undergoing a severe illness.

It is a cure for Dyspepsia.

It assists Digestion.

It cures Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.

It is a preventive for Chills and Fevers.

It is an invaluable companion for person traveling at all seasons of the year.

It is a HOME enterprise, and possesses true merit.

☞ Sold everywhere.

C. H. EBBERT & CO.,

Sole Manufacturers.

Depot, No. 6 Howard's Row,

feb10 tf Memphis, Tenn.

S. C. TOOF,

—AT THE—

FRANKLIN JOB OFFICE

15 West Court Street,

Will execute all orders for

Printing

IN THE BEST STYLE, AND AS

LOW AS ANY HOUSE IN MEMPHIS.

Orders are Respectfully Solicited.

REMOVAL.

THE General Southern Freight Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been removed from the old stand to

No. 266 Front Row, over

The well known house of Toof, Phillips & Co.

Through Bills Lading given to all Eastern cities. Rates as low and time as quick as by any other route.

G. R. SLANCHARD, General Freight Agent, Baltimore.

H. F. HECKERT, Western Agent, Cincinnati.

E. D. COBB, Agent

se24 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

OUR NATIONAL BANKS.

LETTER FROM JAY COOKE, THE BANKER.

The Origin of the National Banking System.

The Present Position of the Banks.

III.—SUBSTITUTION OF GREENBACKS FOR NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Your third question touches a part of the subject which most interests the people at the present time, and which is most discussed and least understood by a certain class of politicians. My answer is this:

First—Even if it were true that the Government is paying eighteen millions annual y into the coffers of the National Banks, which could as well be saved to the people by a substitution of greenback currency, yet it would be far better to pay this sum than to have the greenback or Treasury note system permanently fastened upon the country. I regard the issue by the Government of legal tender notes, to be used as a circulating medium, as an anomaly in finance. It was purely a war measure, justifiable because necessary to the life of the Nation, and, like other war measures, should end with the return of a prosperous peace. It is not desirable that the greenbacks be immediately or suddenly withdrawn, but they should be gradually and surely replaced with a currency which is legitimate and permanent.

Second—It was an important part of the contract between the Government and the old State banks, when the latter surrendered their State charters, that if they be entitled to a certain proportion of circulation. This was also the principal inducement offered for the formation of new banking institutions. Without this pledge of circulation few if any of the old banks would have surrendered their State charters, and it would have been impossible to establish the national system at all. That circulation cannot now be taken away without a palpable breach of faith toward the combined capital of the nation—such a breach of faith as would ever after render capital timid, cautious and selfish in its dealings with a government which could thus disregard its pledges. However plausible the proposition may seem the people cannot possibly be benefitted by any financial measure which practical ly repudiates the contract of their government.

Third—This claim would be equally good against any system of banking, for the actual point of the argument is that so long as there shall be a national debt the Government ought to supply all the currency of the country, in order to save interest. Suppose the old State bank system were now in existence, with three hundred millions of comparatively unsecured circulation, there would be still stronger reasons why the Government should force the State banks to retire their circulating notes, and itself supply the needed currency. The people would, in this supposed case, save just as much interest as they would now save by retiring the National Bank notes. Hence, the real question is: Shall we have any banking system at all? for if the present excellent system be destroyed it would be impossible to originate another which would not be open to the same objections. If an exclusively greenback currency be adopted, of course we can have no system of banks, either State or National, having the privilege of circulation.

Fourth—But it is not true that the Government would annually save eighteen millions of dollars, or any part of that sum, by destroying the National banking system, and issuing greenbacks in place of the National Bank currency now in circulation.

This fact, which I shall soon substantiate, indicates how little this subject is understood by those who are most persistent in their attacks upon the present system of banking.

It is not a question whether the Government ought, or ought not, to pay to the banks the interest on the United States bonds owned by them and deposited at Washington to secure the circulating notes. These bonds are the private property of the banks—the agglomerated capital of individuals who have thus united their means in a legitimate business—and no matter who held these Government securities, the interest would have to be paid all the same. The National Banks are just as much entitled to the interest on the United States bonds they have bought and paid for, as are the farmer, the mechanic and the merchant, to the interest on the bonds held by them.

It being plain, then, that the Government must confers no special privilege upon the banks by simply paying them interest on the United States bonds they hold, it becomes necessary to look further for the "faveritism" and loss to Government of which we hear complaint. My statement made above being necessary admitted, it will be claimed that National Banks are permitted to issue three hundred millions of circulating notes, which amount they loan to their customers at an average interest of six per cent.—thus in reality receiving public interest on a single investment of three hundred millions of dollars. Then follows the additional claim that the Government may just as well supply this three hundred millions of circulation, and with it pay up and cancel an equal amount of United States bonds, thus saving to the people the eighteen millions of annual interest.

This has a plausible look and misleads many. By this showing the banks stand charged with eighteen millions of annual interest derived from their circulating notes, which amount, if it really be received and no equivalent be rendered by the banks, is virtually a gratuity or special privilege enjoyed by the National Banks. The interest on Government bonds has nothing to do with the subject—the "favoritism," if such there be, is connected exclusively with the circulation of the banks.

But I reply the National Banks do not receive anything like eighteen millions of interest on their three hundred millions of circulation. What they do receive the following facts, which are accessible to all, will show:

The very law which authorizes the National Banks to issue circulating notes at all also requires and compels them to keep constantly in their vaults an average of twenty per cent. (twenty-five per cent. in cities and fifteen per cent. in the country) of the amount of that circulation as a reserve. Here are sixty of the three hundred millions of circulation lying idle in bank the year round, and the amount on which the banks can receive interest is thus reduced to two hundred and forty millions.

Again, the same law requires and compels the banks to keep a reserve equal to twenty per cent. (twenty five per cent. in cities and fifteen in the country) of the average amount of their deposits, both public and private; and this reserve must be in lawful money. The average total of deposits during the last year was $571,000,000; thus $114,000,000 of the non-interest bearing legal tender notes were carried by the banks during the past year, which sum is a just offset to that amount of circulating notes received from the Government by the banks. This deducted from the $250,000,000 leaves only $126,000,000 of the $300,000,000 of circulation available to the banks as the result of a balance-sheet between themselves and the Government on this question of circulation. Six per cent. interest on $126,000,000 is $7,560,000. This latter amount, then, is the sum total of the profit which the banks can derive from their circulation so long as the Government has legal tenders which it wishes to have carried without interest.

Some may object to my thus coupling the reserve required to be held for deposits with the reserve for circulation. This objection might have some weight if the Government were not itself profiting by the issue of non-interest bearing notes, a large proportion of which are carried by the National Banks with the very means supplied to them by the gratuitous issue of their own notes. Thus this amount of $114,000,000 is a fair deduction from the circulation which the banks are allowed to issue.

But there still remains an apparent profit of $7,560,000, derived by the banks from their circulation. What have the banks to offset to this seeming subsidy?

First—They pay to the National Treasury one per cent. per annum (one-half of one per cent. semi-annually) on the whole amount of their circulation, say $300,000,000.

Second—They pay to the National Treasury one-half of one per cent. per annum on the average amount of their deposits, which, as the deposits last year averaged $571,000,000, amounts to $2,855,000.

Third—They pay a National tax on their capital stock, over and above that invested in Government bonds, which tax last year amounted to $400,000.

(The above three items are required by section 41 of the amended National currency act.)

Fourth—They pay a tax of one-half of one per cent. per annum on the net amount of dividends and amount carried to surplus fund, which tax for the past year amounted to $8,000,000.

Fifth—They pay a license tax of two dollars on every one thousand dollars of capital. The aggregate of National Bank capital, as last reported, is $424,000,000, and the license tax on this is $948,000.

(The five sums above named, amounting to $10,408,000, are paid by the banks directly into the National Treasury, and they alone exceed the amount charged against the banks as profits on their circulation by two million eight hundred and forty-three thousand dollars ($2,843,000.)

Sixth—In addition to the above items of National taxation, the banks paid during the past fiscal year a State and local taxation, as shown by returns to the Comptroller's Department, amounting to about eight millions of dollars, ($8,000,000.)

Thus I have shown that in the items of State and National taxation these National Banks are annually paying back to the people nearly eleven million dollars more than they annually receive in the way of interest on their circulation.

The public will notice that none of these facts have been even referred to by those who have of late undertaken to discredit the national banking system.

It is true that the National Bank notes are all printed at the expense of the Government, for the double purpose of securing uniformity and of preventing over issues; but to compensate for this I have purposely left out of the above list many items which might otherwise have added materially to the aggregate paid by the banks to the Government for the privilege of their existence. One of the most important of these items which I have omitted is the gratuitous service of the banks in receiving, transmitting and disbursing the Government revenues. The Depository Banks have, during the past year, transferred to the Treasury, from all parts of the country, the vast sum of $893,620,684 92—at least ninety per cent. of it without any cost to the Government. Had this work not been performed by the Depository Banks, an immense expenditure would have been entailed upon the Revenue Department for additional clerk hire, vaults, safes, express charges, etc., etc. Besides the above, there is the item of revenue stamps consumed by the banks. I consider these two items as alone fully equal to the cost of engraving and printing the National Bank currency.

For the purpose of showing at a glance the result of the above statements, the following recapitulation is made. In making up the account between the banks and the Government, the banks stand credited with the following:

1—Six per cent. interest on $114,000,000 in legal tenders held by the banks as a reserve for deposits	$6,840,000
2—Six per cent. interest on $60,000,000 in legal tenders for circulation	3,600,000
3—One per cent. per annum tax on $300,000,000 circulation	2,000,000
4—One-half of one per cent. per annum tax on $571,000,000 of deposits	2,855,000
5—One-half of one per cent. per annum tax on amount of capital of National Banks not invested in Government bonds	400,000
6—One-half of one per cent. per annum tax on dividends and amount placed to surplus fund of banks during the past year	3,3.,000
7—Two dollars per thousand per annum license tax on $424,000,000 of capital	848 000
8—Amount of State taxes paid by the National Banks during the past year, as reported to the Treasury Department	8,000 000
Total	$8,843,000
Deduct 6 per cent. interest on $300,000,000 circulation furnished to the banks	18,000,000
Balance	$10,842,000

This balance sheet between the banks and the people, every item of which is based upon official data, shows that only is the "eighteen millions subsidy" swallowed up by the very terms and stringent provisions of the law, but an excess of $10,843,000 is paid in cash to the Government by the banks for the privilege of existing. This I call taxation with a vengeance. And let the people remember that until this National system was adopted, and the Government took entire control of the currency, no revenue whatever was derived by the nation from either the circulation or deposits of the banks, or in return for their chartered privileges.

To sum up the whole matter in a word—the American people, by destroying the National banking system, retiring the National Bank currency, and substituting greenbacks therefor, would lose more in net revenue alone now paid to the Government by the banks than they would gain in the cancellation of their own interest bearing bonds. This statement of the case can be comprehended by all and cannot be denied by any. And this is leaving wholly out of view the far greater loss which the people would suffer by the destruction of the present noble system, and a return to the financial confusion and insecurity of other times. It seems to me impossible that any large portion of the American people, after fully understanding the facts in the case, can advocate the abolition of the National banking system, unless they are deliberately determined to commit financial suicide.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

—Sir Isaac Newton was the most patient man that ever lived. Universally, the more a man knows, the more patient he is with the ignorance of others.

—The proposed new Territory of Wyoming will be formed out of Colorado, Dakota, Idaho and Nebraska.

—The house in which Gen. Zachary Taylor was born, near Orange Court House, Va., is used as a barn.

—During the past two years many attempts have been made to swindle life insurance companies. In Illinois an insured man sent some other person's dead body as his representative to the grave, while he stayed back to collect the policy. In Cincinnati a man buried a lot of willow sticks for the same purpose.

—At the burning of the Richmond (Ind.) Water Cure, the thirsty citizens drank up several gallons of whisky in which snakes, beetles and other reptiles had been preserved. Snakes may be found in all whisky, but the drinkers usually prefer them in a less palpable shape.

—The Worcester *Spy* says that H. J. Kendall, of Tatnuck, set out a white ash tree on his premises some two years ago, and it has never yet leaved out, although it is full of sap or life, and the bark and wood remain green. It grows, and has every appearance of thriftiness, excepting it does not leave.

—The New York *Gazette* says: The deepest guano deposit is seventy feet. Humboldt says an inch in depth would demand a layer of 800 or 900 years. This would seem to prove a long succession of ages in time past, during which birds must have existed.

—The *Correspondence* of Vienna publishes the following respecting the health of the Empress Charlotte: "We have received the most satisfactory news as to the health of the Empress Charlotte. She is cured, it seems, of her mental aberration, of the fixed idea by which she was beset; but her memory is enfeebled, although at certain moments certain episodes of past times return to her mind, and then she recounts them perfectly. Sometimes she inquires for personages of the late empire, and what is remarkable, she places side by side the names of Maximilian and Lopez, and speaks of them as the most devoted friends of the Emperor. The news of her physical state are as sad as those of her mental condition are satisfactory. The lungs are seriously attacked from the soilings she has undergone, and in this respect her stay at Miramar was more favorable to the patient."

—The Boston *Post* says: Miss Anne E. Dickinson, we understand, visited the school ship on Sunday last, by invitation of Judge Russell. She made an address to the boys which pleased them. She was invited to the cabin and asked to place her name in a book kept for the purpose of preserving the autographs of distinguished visitors. After writing her own name there, she turned over the leaves of the book and discovered the autograph of Andrew Johnson. She deliberately took a pen and erased the name of Mr. Johnson. At the time Capt. Mathews was not on board the ship. Upon getting on board and learning the above facts, he at once erased the name of Miss Dickinson, and wrote under, or opposite the name of Mr. Johnson, that his name had been erased by Anna E. Dickinson. An act as creditable to Capt. Mathews as was the deed of Miss Dickinson discreditable to her, and insulting to Capt. Mathews.

We read in the *Debats*: The journalists of Spain may reckon the 4th of October as among the happiest days which Providence has for a long time past accorded to them. On that day the Civil Governor of Madrid, or, to speak more accurately, the Secretary of the Civil Governor, summoned them to meet him, in order to come to an understanding with them on the means of improving the position of the political press. According to the report of the interview given in the *Epoca*, the Secretary, Senor Luciano Marin, listened to the observations offered by several of the managers of journals; he only listened to them "attentively," which, after all, is only natural, for if he had thought of listening in a vacant manner it would hardly have been worth his while to give these gentlemen the trouble to wait upon him. In conclusion, Senor Luciano Marin declared that the Administration was very favorably disposed toward the press, and was exceedingly anxious to spare it all inconvenience, on condition that it should not exceed the regular limits, and should observe propriety. We know very well what is to be understood by this. Here then, is the Spanish press officially assured that it is at liberty to say what it chooses, provided it chooses to to say only things that are proper and regular; in other words, agreeable to the Government. All that remains is that we should congratulate it—a long period has elapsed since it enjoyed such a holiday.

You look to the trees for strength and grandeur; do not despise the flowers because their fragrance is all they have to give. Remember, love is all a woman has to give, but it is the only earthly thing that God permits us to carry beyond the grave.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Noon Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

HAVANA, November 11.—Another cargo of Coolies was landed on the southern coast of Porto Rico.

Dates from the City of Mexico to the 6th inst., state that Admiral Tegethoff has delivered his credentials to President Juarez, and the remains of Maximilian were to be delivered to him on the 6th.

The newly elected Mexican Congress will contain a majority favorable to Juarez. The States of Leon and Durango gave large majorities for Juarez for the Presidency.

Gen. Escobedo has arrived at the capital for the purpose of obtaining some relief for the citizens of Matamoros, who are suffering from the effects of the recent inundation.

Gen. Bankshod arrived at the capital and was officially received by President Juarez

RICHMOND, November 11.—Gen. Schofield, to day, ordered a court martial to be held on the 18th of the present month to try the case of Col. Rose, conductor of the late election here.

A dispatch has been received here, giving an account of the mobbing of Maj. Butts, former Bureau Agent in King William county, by negroes there. An attempt by the civil authorities to arrest the ringleaders of the mob met with resistance, and the military had been dispatched for.

The leading colored citizens of this place intend publishing a card to-morrow, disavowing the incendiary sentiments uttered by Lindsay, the colored delegate to the Convention.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 11. In the reconstruction Convention to-day the elective franchise committee presented majority and minority reports. The majority report disfranchises all who refused to vote for or against the Constitution, when submitted to the people, and are otherwise proscriptive. The reports are made the special order for to-morrow.

LONDON, November 11—Evening.—The London *Globe* contradicts the report that all the Danish West India Islands are to be disposed of, and says the Island of St. Thomas, only, is to be sold to the United States, for which it is said to be paid Denmark is eight millions dollars in gold. The disturbance again broke out in Devonshire. There was a bread riot at Barnstable to-day, which exceeded in ferocity and destructiveness the riots at Exeter. They broke into butchers' shops and bakeries, plundered them and set them on fire. The police and military were obliged to fire on the mob.

Rev. W. J. Butler, appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to succeed Dr. Colenzo, as bishop of Natal, has declined the preferment.

LONDON, November 10.—Additional particulars have been received of the terrible calamity in Glamoracon. Few of the miners escaped from the burning of the mines. The number is not yet known how many lives were lost.

The Lord Mayor's banquet took place yesterday. All the members of the ministry were present except Lord Derby. Mr. Disraeli made a speech, in which he referred to the controversies which have arisen between England and the United States; but said the bitter feeling had subsided in America since last year, and he had every reason to hope for the maintenance of those relations of warm friendship demanded by interest and by every moral feeling that could unite the two nations.

FLORENCE, November 10.—The *Italia* says King Victor Emanuel, having fulfilled all obligations imposed upon him and Italy by the September Convention; now demands of the Emperor Napoleon the departure of the French troops from Italian soil and the recall of the French fleet from the Italian coast. The *Italia* also says that the King, in his communication to the French Emperor, firmly protests against a European Conference, composed only of Catholic powers, for the settlement of the Roman question.

PARIS, November 11.—The French Government has asked the Papal authorities to release the insurgents who were taken prisoners in the late campaign. The request was refused.

The *Moniteur* admires the French infantry armed with the Chassepot rifle, and the artillery armed with rifled cannon, who took part in the battle of Monte Rotondo. They decided the day against Garibaldi.

LONDON, November 10—Midnight. Latest accounts from Wales state that 200 lives were lost in the Ferndale mines.

The *Times*, in an article on the Fenian trial, says it thinks the American nativity of Gen. Nagle will save him from conviction.

PARIS, November 10—Eve.—France is seeking an excise loan of £28,000,000, which, it is represented, the Government wants for peace uses.

The *Patrie* says the assembling of the General European Conference is uncertain, as the views of the great powers on the subject are unknown.

On Sunday Emperor Napoleon went to Lyons, where he met with a cordial reception from the Pope. An address of welcome and congratulation was delivered by the Mayor, which was responded to by the Emperor. In his speech he referred to the material value which the *eniente cordiale* of European powers possess to the peace and civilization of the world.

Gen. Failly, commander of the French expedition to Rome, reports that the French, in the fight at Monte Rotondo, lost forty killed and wounded. The Papal troops lost only twelve men. The casualties of the Garibaldians were six hundred killed and as many wounded, while twenty-two hundred were taken prisoners. Gen. Failly says the credit of the great slaughter of rebels is due to the Chassepot rifles. The rebels were only half armed.

FLORENCE, November 11.—King Victor Emanuel has extended aid to the families of the Garibaldians who were killed or wounded in the recent engagements. There is a general discontent throughout Italy, and a state of siege is threatened in every large town.

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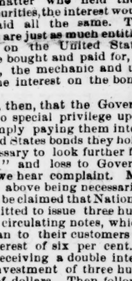

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The prizes are drawn in public by two sworn Commissioners appointed by the State.

Must be drawn if tickets are sold or not.

PRIZES ALL CASH.

There are two State Drawings each day, and two Havana Drawings each month.

Drawings can be seen two hours after purchase of tickets.

One-half the Tickets are Prizes.

Prizes paid on day of purchase.

Tickets $1 to $20, according to Scheme.

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BRADY & JACKSON,

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WE are now entering upon our twentieth year of business in Memphis, and the sixteenth in New Orleans, and solicit a continuance of patronage from our friends and the public generally. Our house in New Orleans will, as heretofore, be under the management of WM. S. PICKETT, an old and experienced merchant in the New Orleans cotton trade, and affords to our customers the advantages of either market, as their interest or inclination may indicate them to ship.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

WEDNESDAY, : : : : NOVEMBER 13, 1867

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LEON TROUSDALE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
HARRY BEEK, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, CASHIER AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

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C. G. Joy, Bolivar, Tenn.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been dissolved; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER IS JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

"NEVER DESPAIR OF THE REPUBLIC."

Recent events have fairly attested the value of this maxim of old Rome. The remorseless march of revolution had well nigh trampled down every vestige of right, every landmark of the Constitution and every sign of prosperity in "the land we love." Even the discussion of right had grown to be tedious and fell upon the wearied ear as "sound and fury, signifying nothing." The clearest intellects and coolest heads failed to discover one streak of light in the horizon of the future. Distrust, disgust and despair held men mute and almost deaf. Infidelity seized the popular heart. Godlike intellect was held cheap, if not worthless. Reason was despised as a blundering and blind guide to truth. The deceived and betrayed multitude began to regard Government as a monstrous abuse and imposition, fashioned by cunning villains to mislead and enthrall them. Even anarchy, which history depicts in colors so dark and repulsive, began to loom up to the eyes of the nation as something not to be dreaded, as a relief from the oppression which held soul and sense, as in a trance. The people were almost ready for any transition that would save them from the nightmare of the present. Men whose heroism had been exemplified upon occasions calculated to test the loftiest courage and who had emerged from the trial, with shields burnished with the effulgence imparted to them by their bright deeds, sunk into despair or accepted a sullen apathy. The country awfully realized that its criticisms upon current events should be delivered in "baited breath."

Many absolutely succumbed to the crisis and placed themselves in the attitude of beggars of alms from arrogant and cruel oppressors. And such were the exigencies of a seeming fate, that many of these were men of the loftiest honor and the most unimpeached spirit—men who had commanded corps, divisions and brigades in a hundred battles, with immortal honor. The chill winter of discontent and despair enveloped them and their country, the country for which they would have leaped to sacrifice their lives, if they could have saved it. Common experience and observation teaches that these are not words of hyperbole, but the language of "truth and soberness." The most diabolical faction that ever reigned in a country of freedom, proclaimed doctrines and pursued them to their logical sequence, which a nation that loves peace, respects right and follows reason must either reject or commit suicide. The enactments which were the outgrowth of this faction are openly avowed to be "outside of the Constitution." What a moment of trial was this to all men who earnestly and in their hearts revere just laws, and sincerely seek that "equality before the law" which hypocrites advocate to cover crime, but which all true men know is alone the result of laws impartially and sternly administered.

The object of the enactments of the false champions of equality is to make the unblushing criminal stand before the law equal to the just and virtuous man—the unlettered and untutored savage equal to the wise, the philosophical and the learned—the prodigal, the idle and the drone equal to the industrious, the energetic and the laboring. It is a downward levelling. It is agrarianism, scarcely disguised or veiled. It is the Jacobinism of Paris revived. It is national *felo de se*. It is the beginning of Anarchy. It is the loosening of the Ship of State from its strong moorings upon a starless, storm-rocked sea. It is the uprooting of gnarled and knotted giants of right that have waved their branches in a thousand tempests, by the tornado of a fierce and merciless passion. Such was the emergency of the State. The supreme moment of our country was at hand.

Is it any miracle that our people were discouraged? If there was ever any justification or any reason for "despairing of the Republic," that justification seemed to have been furnished by the "long train of usurpations and abuses" which threatened to reduce all the States of this Union to "absolute despotism"—which *had reduced* ten of them, nay, eleven, to military despotism and negro domination. Where slept their once vaunted sovereignty? Apparently in the graves with their loved and lost. Where reposed their bill of rights—their inalienable birthrights, derived from *magna charta*, their indefeasible franchises, guaranteed by a written Constitution—their emphasized privilege, emblazoned in the Declaration of Independence and sealed with the blood of the martyrs of the revolution, to alter or abolish a government when it becomes destructive of their rights? These precious rights which to freemen are invaluable and are "formidable to tyrants only," too reposed in the tomb of the civil war, and there seemed no resurrection for them. The notes of tyranny, grating upon the ears of men to whom freedom, law and order had descended through many glorious generations, like "harsh thunder," drowned remonstrance and stayed the uplifted arm of mercy and magnanimity. But there is no need that hope should altogether flee. The people of the North have been conning facts and taking note of events. Eloquent voices are at length heard uttering to aroused consciences truths of sufficient vitality and inspiration to breathe life into the dry bones which lie bleaching in our sad valley which separates the old from the new Republic. One single fact is startling—it is representative of every other great fact, connected with the backward and downward movement of the country. Read it, Radical apostate from the religion of your fathers! Read it Jacobin Optimist, who promises to every beggar and to every vagabond a Heaven under your new Dispensation! Read it Agrarian, who would turn the Government, over which a WASHINGTON first presided, into a negro Despotism, in which the only equality to be obtained is a glorious equality of public and private debt—public and private degradation—public and private corruption—public and private plunder—public and private demoralization! Here is the gigantic and monstrous fact to haunt your broken and expiring faction to its bloody and dishonored grave, and to insure to it, with a thousand other stigmas, the execration of all the generations to come, unless your vandalism shall be permitted to destroy the records of history:

The United States Government under a Democratic administration for four years ending 1861, cost $272 755,026. For three years from 1861 to 1864, the cost of Government under an anti Democratic administration, were $2,784 976,934. For seventy-two years previous to 1861, the expenses amounted to a total of $1,431,790 789. Expense of three years of Radical rule over that of all the years of every sort of rule previous, $1,353,158,608!

You can never account for this vast debt upon any other theory than your responsibility for its amount. Sophistry, evasion or assertion can never exonerate you from the guiltiness of which it is the evidence.

Nor does the faction which has madly and guiltily rushed a once free people into such a sea of debt undertake to relieve or lessen the burden under which all interests are groaning. They expend hundreds of millions annually upon a worthless and mischievous Bureau, which we undertake to declare is used solely to sow malignant and devilish teachings among their black and unlettered proteges, whom they would raise to be the rulers of the country; and to maintain a standing army, for the purpose of overawing the white population of the country.

Upon such facts as these the States of the North are beginning to speak their minds. If the billions of indebtedness which these Agrarians have fixed upon the country had been used to restore a real Union and a genuine peace, the Northern masses would never have uttered the thunder tones which have recently reverberated from Maine to California. It has now become patent that these wasted treasures have not been so used, but that debt is to be accumulated and increased with the purpose to fix the Radical party and its black allies—as a ruling power—upon an unwilling people for all time to come. Hence the people of the North, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, including the three States which always bear the sway of empire—have spoken in language, the true interpretation of which is an admonition to the apathetic, the despairing and the timid, which may be most forcibly expressed in the noble words handed down to us through the Saxon tongue,

"Never despair of the Republic." Let us raise our thanks to Heaven that we are given well grounded hope to feel its inspiration and to repeat its hope-bearing injunction. Let us feel humiliated that we too have ever given way to despair, as long as virtue, honor, patriotism or a comprehensive self interest, guided by intelligence, remained in the hearts of men. And let us gird our loins to take our humble part in the great coming conflict which is to decide our destinies and those our of childrens, for all coming generations.

GOV. WISE AND MR. POLLARD.

We have received a printed reply by Mr. EDWARD A. POLLARD to an attack by Gov. HENRY A. WISE on his book entitled "LEE and his Lieutenants." The attack and the reply are equally replete with invective and words of offence, scorn and anger. We did not publish the attack, and we must decline to publish the reply. It is better to let oblivion cover the controversies that grew up among ourselves during the war, and that new ones should not be engendered after it, among those who, whatever their errors of conduct or judgment, were honest in their devotion to the cause in which we risked and lost all, who share a common fate, and who have not, since our fall and ruin, shown an unmanly spirit. Suffering together, we ought to bury out of sight the old feuds, and, if possible, create and encourage no new ones: and least of all, gratify those who exult over our defeat by dissensions to which the world will pay no heed and attach no importance.

A NEW OFFENCE.

Mr. MASON, a member of the Tennessee House of Mis-representatives, has introduced into that dyspeptic body "A bill to increase and protect loyalty." The bill inflicts a penalty on all persons selling or harboring photographs or pictures of JEFFERSON DAVIS or ROBERT E. LEE.

We have not noticed that any action has been taken by the Legislature on this sapient proposition. "Harbouring" photographs or pictures is a felicitous expression. *We* harbor not only those of DAVIS and LEE, but many others, in our album, with those of GRANT and SHERMAN and twenty other Union Generals. Is it meant that the Metropolitan Police here, and an army of detectives elsewhere shall search the houses of all persons suspect of disloyalty, to ascertain whether, in bed-room or closet, in drawer or desk, they "harbour" the photograph of a Rebel?

Tennessee is like GULLIVER among the Lilliputians, of which the poet sings:

"They tied him down, these little men did,
And having valiantly ascended
Upon the mighty man's protuberance,
They did exult!—upon my soul.
It must have been an extremely droll
To see their pigmy pride's exuberance."

NEGRO-WORSHIP.

The following paragraphs appear in the proceedings of the so-called Legislature now in session at Nashville:

THE FRANCHISE LAW.

Senator Wisener, Chairman of the Judiciary and the select committee on the 16th section of the franchise law, presented a lengthy and elaborate report, arguing the unconstitutionality of the 16th section of the franchise act, and presented a bill in lieu of said section in accordance with the report.

On motion of Senator Rodgers, five hundred copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

House bill No. 59, extending the corporate limits of the city of Memphis, creating two new wards, and providing hereafter that voters shall not be subject to municipal registration, but shall only be required to present the certificate of the Commissioner of Registration of Shelby county, and prove they are citizens of Memphis. Adopted.

The meaning of these legislative antics is, that negroes are to be enabled to hold any offices whatever in the State, and that all who choose to swarm into Memphis from the adjacent country or other States, and call on the Commissioner of Registration for certificates, are to vote at all elections and upon all questions in the city.

The highwayman, who puts a pistol to your head, and orders you to stand and deliver, at least exposes himself to the vengeance of the criminal law, takes the risks of his profession manfully, and defies the consequences, to reap the profits. He is therefore a bolder and more respectable plunderer of other men than a legislator who invests negro pauperism, in the service of a few shrewd sharpers, with the power of fleecing those who own property in the cities, of their incomes. It is simply an infamous outrage and system of robbery under colour of law, a parallel to which all the follies and knaveries of legislation of all the world in all the ages cannot furnish. Does anybody suppose, is any body fool enough to imagine, that property in Memphis can continue to be worth anything, or that capital will seek investment here, when the negroes of the city are to levy the taxes? The representative of the negroes of Shelby county who votes for such a bill *may* never be hung, but he will live all his life out with the consciousness that he deserves it, and that such is the universal opinion of the community that he infests. Give the negroes *political* power, if you will; but when you invest them with the right to tax property and squander the moneys of a corporation, you commit a *crime*, Messieurs of the Legislature. You organize a banditti, and you might as well, nay, better, confiscate by direct enactment or armed foray.

RADICAL LOGIC.

THAD. STEVENS has lately written a long letter, in which he thus 'argues:'

Disarm a community, and you rob them of the means of defending life. Take away their weapons of defence, and you take away the inalienable right of defending liberty. This brings us now directly to the argument by which we prove that the elective franchise is a right of the Declaration, and not merely a privilege, and is one of the rights and immunities pronounced by that instrument to be "inalienable." If, as our fathers declared, "all just government is derived from the assent of the governed:" If in Federal Republics, that assent can be ascertained and established only through the ballot, it follows that to take away that means of communication is to take away from the citizen his great weapon of defence, and reduce him to helpless bondage. It deprives him of an inalienable right. This clearly proves that the elective franchise ranks with "life" and "liberty" in its sacred inalienable character.

But while the Declaration clearly proves what the intention then was, the action of the Convention in framing the Constitution of the United States, it seemed to me, bartered away, for the time being, some of those inalienable rights, and, instigated by the hellish institution of slavery, suspended one of the muniments of liberty. Having thus shown that the elective franchise is one of the inalienable rights of man, without which his liberty cannot be defended, and that it was suspended by the arbitrary Constitution of 1789, let us see if that suspension has been removed, so as to leave our hands unrestrained in restoring its full vigor, while still acting under the Constitution. The right appertains to every citizen. But while this suspension existed, the natural love of despotism induced communities to hold that each State might fix the qualifications, rights and deprivations of its own citizens.

No one can be expected to reply argumentatively to such stuff as that. It ought to make the cheek of every honest man in the North burn with shame. The ballot in the hands of the ignorant negro is as much a weapon of offences as a knife in the hand of a lunatic. The right to vote is not one of the inalienable privileges of a citizen. Eight thousand white men are deprived of it in Tennessee,—lawfully, the Supreme Court of the State decides. It has been always held that it is not one of the privileges and immunities of a citizen which the Constitution guarantees to the citizen of a State in every other State. The Declaration of Independence is no part of the law or Constitution of the United States, any more than the addresses of the Colonies to the Crown, or the resolves of a town-meeting in Boston in 1774. When the Constitution was made, the right of suffrage was restricted in almost every State, and nobody ever imagined that to require a property qualification was anti-Republican or contrary even to the Declaration of Independence.

We can make a more suitable reply by these lines of MOORE, changed somewhat to suit the subject and the men.

Go, seek for some able defenders of wrong,
And spare us Thad. Stevens's paltry pretence;
We are down, tread upon us! We're weak, you are strong,—
Be content with success, and pretend not to sense.

If the words of the wise and the generous are lost
On the ears of the foolish and base,
If Truth by the bowstring must yield up her breath,
Let murder sit smiling at justice's death,
Or a corpse or foul veil to talk her to death.

Chain, persecute, plunder—do all that you will—
But save us, at least, the dull hypocrite's lore
Of a Logan, who, gabbling of loyalty still,
Is at once the two nuisances, liar and bore.

Let your henchmen still vote,—if they'll on y be mute,—
And array their thick heads against reason and right,
Like the Roman of old, of historic repute,
Who with droves of dumb animals carried the fight.

Still send us, wherever they plunder can find,
Your geese and cormorants, greedy and gaunt,
Who, ripe for all job-work, no matter its kind,
Find consciences far less convenient than cant.

You may buy some recruits, who as Juvenal sings,
Are the servants of Mammon, wherever they swim,
Who in Europe would be the base to cringe
And in Sambo were Monarch, would worship even him.

And while, on the one side, each name of renown
That illumines and blesses your land is combined,
While the good and the true on your tyranny frown,
And mourn for a country to ruin consigned,

Let Stevens and Wade show their troops on the other,
And counting, if nose the quantum desired,
Cry out, like the Gracchi's illustrious mother,
"Come forward, my *jewels!*"—'tis all that's required.

And thus let your farce be hereafter conducted,
Malignantly prosecute, outlaw and chain;
Let your negroes to murder and rob be instructed,
But let Stevens not venture to *reason* again.

LEGISLATIVE---DEFERRED PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings of the Legislature of Saturday were given in yesterday's paper. The following interesting proceedings of Friday were omitted on account of the Nashville papers not coming to hand:

HOUSE.

FRIDAY, November 8.

House Bill No. 101—To secure the removal of rebels from office; authorizing the Governor to declare vacant after the first Saturday of March, 1868, all offices held by disfranchised persons, and to issue writs of elections to fill said vacancies. The Judiciary Committee recommended the rejection of the bill.

Mr. Bowles moved to non-concur in the report of the Committee. He thought the bill ought by all means to be passed. It was notorious that a large number of the civil offices of the State were held by the most bitter and outspoken rebels. They were opposed to every interest of the loyal men. They had no right to the offices which they held, being disfranchised persons, and he thought they ought to be ousted at once.

Mr. Cason thought the bill would accomplish no good, and much evil, by disturbing the peace and quiet of the State, and stirring up strife and opposition.

Mr. Williams was aware that many offices in the State were held by rebels, and he would be glad to see them removed if it could be done consistently with the Constitution, but he was of the opinion the Constitution does not grant to the Legislature the power to remove officers in this way. He thought the bill ought to be carefully considered to see whether its provisions were in conflict with the Constitution, and moved that it be referred to a special committee of five.

Mr. Stone urged the passage of the bill. In his part of the State many civil offices were held by rebels who were so bitter in their antagonism to loyal men that they could not get justice done. It was the duty of the State to protect her loyal citizens, and this protection could not be extended to them so long as the offices remained in the hands of rebels.

Mr. Bosson read the 9th section of the Franchise law, which he argued gave the right to hold office to all persons who held a commission from the Governor of the State, whether he was registered or not. The bill under consideration came in direct conflict with this provision of the Franchise law.

This point he argued at considerable length.

After some further discussion, Mr. Williams' motion prevailed, and the bill was referred to a special committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Williams, Stone, Bosson, Kerchival and Myers.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. McKinley:

WHEREAS, The Hon. Thomas Barry, Chancellor of the district composed of Sumner, Macon, Jackson, Robertson, Montgomery and Stewart counties, and Judge of the Circuit Court of Sumner county, has been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in his office as Chancellor and Judge, and has countenanced open opposition to the laws of the State, and has denounced the Legislature openly as an illegal body usurping the powers of a General Assembly; and

WHEREAS, He, the said Barry, has been guilty of other and notorious conduct in derogation of his said office, bringing deep disgrace upon the Judiciary of the State of Tennessee; be it therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of five members of the House of Representatives be appointed to investigate the conduct of said Barry as Chancellor and Judge, with power to send for persons and papers, and all such other evidence as they may deem necessary, and in case they shall be warranted thereby in so doing, shall prefer articles of impeachment against the said Barry, and submit the same to this body. The resolution was passed.

AT Hartford, Conn., there is a wealthy and miserly farmer, who quarreled with his wife fifteen years ago, and, though they live in the same house and eat at the same table, they have not spoken to each other since. Two daughters well along "in the thirties" complete this "happy family."

A NEW theatre was opened at Galveston, Texas, last week. It is lighted with gas and quite handsome.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

NEW YORK, November 12—The *Herald's* Richmond special says the Commonwealth's Attorney, in the opening of the Hustings Court to-day, called the attention of the Grand Jury to the incendiary speeches that have lately been made, and said those who had made such speeches will be put on trial, and if found guilty, be made to suffer the penalties of the law.

James A. Seddon, who obtained his pardon a few days since, arrived in Richmond yesterday, and to-day took the amnesty oath required in the pardon.

Gen. Schofield leaves next week for West Point, to be absent some two weeks.

The *Herald's* New Orleans special says the *Times* of to-morrow will contain a dispatch from a high and reliable source, stating that negotiations are pending for a thorough organization of the Conservative strength of the country, and that the platform will sustain President Johnson's policy; and also that Gen Grant will accept the nomination of this new party.

The *Herald's* St. Thomas correspondence gives further particulars of the destruction by the terrible hurricane. There is not a dwelling on the island but has suffered. Many houses have no roofs. The houses of the poorer class were levelled to the ground, and there have been over one hundred persons buried, who were killed on shore, and a like number have been wounded and maimed. Every few moments the harbor throws up the dead, and there is one continual string of coffins through the streets. Over five hundred persons were drowned. In some cases not a soul is living to relate a word regarding their vessels. The steamer Wye lost fifty-three souls. On the steamer Rhine, out of 151, only 21 were saved. The Spanish steamer Connega, whose heroic captain saved many lives, lost 17 out of 30. The American ship, Charles Sprague, had but one man and the captain saved. In fact their is hardly a vessel but reports the crew missing. Men were lifted bodily from the shore and carried to a watery grave. Not a wharfboat or a lighter is left. Houses were carried 1000 feet in the air, and the streets are six inches deep with tiles, shutters and doors, and nearly every tree is uprooted. The steamer Columbian had just arrived with 8000 packages of dry goods, and was sunk in less than three hours after she anchored. Eight million dollars will not pay the loss. Merchants suffered heavily by the rain, as the tops of the stores were off up to date. Three hundred and sixty persons who lost their lives in the hurricane have already been buried. This awful visitation has inflicted severe suffering upon the inhabitants of the Island, the poor especially. Messrs. Penniston & Co., No. 17 Soutth street, who have vessels trading there, will receive and forward, gratis, any contributions of provisions or money.

Brazilian news reports another fight with the Paraguayans, wherein the Brazilians were defeated, losing 100 men and 40 officers, and were compelled to abandon the field. The prospects for peace are not improving.

Joe. Coburn is about proceeding to Cincinnati to close his match with McCool for a prize fight.

BOTON, November 12—The advices purporting to come from the city of Mexico, announcing the arrival of Hon. N. P. Banks in that city, have no foundation in fact. Gen. Banks is at home in Waltham.

ST. LOUIS, November 12—The weather is clear and cold, with ice last night.

CINCINNATI, November 12—Weather is cool, and river rising slowly.

LOUISVILLE, November 12—The river is rising slowly, with three feet eight inches in the canal by the mark.

NEW ORLEANS, November 12—Gen. Weaver to-day appointed R. King Cutler Judge of the Second District of Louisiana, in place of Judge Cozabat, resigned.

WASHINGTON, November 12—About 200 persons who went to day to witness a prize fight, were surrounded by the military and captured. This action was in obedience of an order from General Schofield, who is resolved to prevent prize fighting in his District.

RICHMOND, November 12—The military authorities to-day arrested Lewis Lindsay, a colored delegate to the State Convention, for using language calculated to array the blacks and whites against each other. He is to be tried by a military commission.

FLORENCE, November 11, p.m.—The Government of Italy, which is hostile to the projected Conference, has sent a note to the European powers, in order to enable them to decide against the necessity of any Conference whatever. In this note the Roman question is discussed from the Italian stand point. The details have not yet transpired.

PARIS, November 11.—The French Government has issued a second note in regard to the proposed conference on the Roman question. In this note, even the third-rate powers of Europe are called upon to participate. It is thought they will decline.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS

NEW YORK, November 12.—Cotton is drooping; sales 1800 bales; uplands, 18½@18¾. Flour better; superfine State and Western, $9 20@9 25. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Wheat 2@3c better. Corn dull; mixed Western, $1 36@1 37. Pork dull, $29 95. Oats steady, 77c. Lard quiet, 13½c. Dry goods quiet; the day being rainy, and this afternoon very cold, trade is consequently inactive, but the prospect is low that heavy woolens will come in more active request, as at the present low rates are now selling in the market they are cheaper than in Europe. In cottons there is no particular change to note, except in seconds of Merrimac prints, which are selling at 1s.

Money steady at 6@7 for call loans. Sterling dull, 9@9½. Gold 39½. Government stocks are a shade better, with considerable sales of ten-forties at 102@102¼. Stocks quiet.

NEW ORLEANS, November 12.—Cotton lower; sales, 2500 bales; Orleans middling, 17¾@18½c; receipts, 3949 bales. Sugar and molasses dull and unchanged. Flour quiet; superfine, $9 50@10; choice, $14@15. Corn firm, $1 42@1 50. Oats quiet but firm, 80c. Pork, nominally $22 50. Bacon, only a retail business doing; shoulders, 14@14½c; ribsides, 16c; clear sides, 18c. Lard, tierce, 13½@13½c; keg, 14c. Gold, 138½@139. Sterling, 49 @52. New York sight, ¼ premium.

ST. LOUIS, November 12.—Tobacco firm and unchanged. Cotton in better demand, 18c. Hemp very dull; choice undressed $1 75. Flour flat, $6 75@13 25. Wheat dull and drooping; old 90@95c; new 87@95. Oats slightly better, 75@67. Barley firmer. Rye firmer; prime $1 30. Provisions very dull. Pork, old, $21 25@ $1 50; new $20 60. Bacon held at the following rates: Shoulders 12¼@13c; clear sides 15¾@16. Lard, choice keg 14c. Hogs in better demand, $5 50@6 50.

CINCINNATI, November 12.—Flour is dull and unchanged. Wheat is steady and firmer. Corn is unchanged. Oats, 64c. Barley is unchanged. Pork is dull at $20. Bacon is lower; shoulders, 11½c; clear sides, 12½c. Lard, 12½c. Hogs quiet at $5 75@6 gross and $6 87½@7 net.

LOUISVILLE, November 12.—Tobacco, scarce and higher—lugs, $6; medium leaf, $17 25. Hogs, packed, $5 50@6 75 as to weights. Flour, superfine, $8. Wheat, $2 35@$2 40. Corn, new ear, 60 @70c; shelled 10 bulk, 51. Oats in bulk, 68@70c. Mess pork, $20@$20 50. Lard, 12½c. Bacon shoulders, 12½c; clear sides, 17c. Cotton, 16. Whisky, 35c bonded.

MARRIED.

SHROYER—NIXON.—At the residence of Mrs. Hollin, last evening, by the Rev Father Walsh, Mr. JOHN H. SHROYER, (*Public Ledger*) of this city, to Miss SALLIE NIXON, of Mobile, Ala.

VAN HORN—NIXON.—Also, at the same time and place, by the same, Mr. FRANK VAN HORN to Miss L. J. NIXON.

Thus have two brother typos united their fortunes with two of Alabama's fairest daughters. It is our most earnest wish that their course down the pathway of life may be of the most pleasant character. May it be strewn with roses without the thorns, and endowed with all that makes life pleasant.

DIED.

RIVERS—Died, at her residence, Memphis, Tenn., Mrs ANNIE RIVERS, of hemorrhage, on the 6th inst.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of South Memphis Lodge, No. 18, will meet at their Hall this (Wednesday) evening at 7 o'clock, for work in the E. A. degree.

Members of sister city lodges, and transient brethren in good standing, are fraternally invited to participate with us.

By order of J. F. SELLERS, W. M.
BEN. F. FULLEN, Secretary.
Memphis, November 13, 1867. nov13 1t

MASONIC NOTICE.—The officers and members of Pythias Lodge of Correction, No. 1, will attend a stated communication of the above Lodge, to be held in the hall of Cyrene Commandary No. 4, this evening at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance is desired.

All members of the A. and A. S. R., in good standing, are fraternally invited.

By order of H. P. WOODARD, T.-P. G. M.
Attest: C. M. CARROLL, Secy. nov13 1t

FOR RENT—

My residence on Thornton avenue, between Old Market and Alabama streets, where I now reside; 8 acre of land, house eleven rooms, double stable, carriage house, &c. A pleasant home, at the same time convenient to the business part of the city. Possession given the first of December or sooner if desired.

J. H. WAGGENER,
nov13 2t 291 Main street.

FOR RENT—

The Second, Third and Fourth Floors, newly fitted, most desirable for Law Offices, in consequence of being so convenient to the Courthouse. J. G. MOFFATT.
347 Main street, bet. Union and Gayoso sts.
nov13 2t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
Charleston, S. C.,

GIVE special attention to the dispatch of Coastwise and Foreign Freights; by steam direct to Baltimore and New York and via Baltimore to Philadelphia. Insurance and freight rates as low via Charleston as by any other line north. First class packet ships will always be on the berth for Liverpool during the present cotton season. Shippers can economize in time as well as freight and insurance to Europe by consigning cottons to Charleston in preference to gulf ports. Quotations for freights, insurance, etc., to all points, furnished we ly to regular correspondents. nov8 2tawGm

J. E. TEMPLE,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy and Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE—No. 12 Jefferson street, Room No 9, Third Story, Titus Block. nov13

MISS BETTIE C. YANCEY

WILL open a School for Young Ladies, at her residence, No. 61 Linden street, commencing MONDAY, November 18, 1867. A class of Boys will also be received. The Principal will be assisted by compe ent instructors.

Terms moderate.
Memphis, November 12, 1867. nov13 1m

VENDIG & BRO.,
226 Main Street.

WE would call the attention of the Public to the fact that, having entirely altered and improved our premises, we are desirous of selling out the present Stock of DRY GOODS at price which we do not publish for a PUFF and BLOW, but would simply ask of a discriminating public to come and

Look at the Goods,

And then judge for yourselves. Adopting for our motto, "HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY," we shall adhere strictly to it in all the detail of our business, and endeavor to give every satisfaction to those who favor us with their patronage.

We do not intend to "give up business" or "dissolve partnership," but shall sell goods at prices which are an advertisement of themselves feeling confident that an Intelligent public will soon see the difference between WORDS and ACTIONS. Remember,

Everything is Reduced in Prices,

and having one of the LARGEST Stocks in the city, we are certain of being able to SUIT YOU WITH WHAT YOU WANT.

We also have a very heavy stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, which we offer at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS is directed to the fact that our three story Warehouse is full from roof to cellar, and we shall be most happy to show our goods to all parties contemplating purchasing.

VENDIG & BRO.,
nov13 1m 226 Main street.

THOS FENNER. H. BENNETT. D. W. BOWMAN.

FENNER, BENNETT & BOWMAN,

Commission Merchants,

134 Pearl Street,

NEW YORK.

Office at 15 Union Street (R. E. Lee Block)

LIBERAL advances made on Cotton consigned to our house in New York.
Memphis, November 13, 1867. nov13 1m

Attachment Suit.

Municipal Court of Memphis—Thomas B. Norment and others, vs. W. B. Worsham.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case, in pursuance of section 2355 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer, "levied, etc.," on the property of the defendant, W. B. Worsham, it is therefore ordered that the said defendant appear at the Court Room in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Tuesday in January next and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing exparte and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

L. B. EATON, Clerk.
By MASON EVERETT, D. C.
J. A. Taylor, Att'y for pl'ff. nov13 lawiw

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested will take notice that I will make application at the December term, 1867, of the County court of Shelby county, Tennessee, for letters of administration upon the estate of John B. McNicol, deceased.

CHARLES HARRIS.
November 13, 1867. nov13 lawiw

THE GREAT FRENCH

DR. JOHNSON

HAS ARRIVED. He CURES
Diarrhœa, Chills,
Cholera Morbus,
Earache,
Toothache,
Sprains,
Sore Throat,
Croup and Cramp,
Rheumatism,
Contracted Cords,
Fever and Ague,
Chills and Fevers,
Tetanus,
Asthma,
Catarrh,
Dyspepsia,
Inflamation of the Kidneys,
Erysipelas,
Liver Complaint,
Palpitation of Heart,
Burns, Corns,
Frosted Feet, Chilblains
Coughs and Colds,
Pain in Side or Back,
Muscular Spinal Affections,
Blindness,
Piles.

All of the above named diseases the Doctor has never failed in making a permanent cure Office open day and night.

CORNER SECOND AND POPLAR STREETS,
nov.0 MEMPHIS, TENN.

SACRIFICE, SACRIFICE

ELSONS AGAIN IN THE FIELD

Great Clearing Sale

OUR ENTIRE STOCK, AMOUNTING TO OVER $150,000, must be sold,

Regardless of Cost,

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY!

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

Calicos, 10 to 12c per yard:
Bleached Domestics, 8 to 12c per yard;
All Wool Dress Goods at all prices;
Apron Checks, 6c per yard;
All Wool Flannels from 25 to 50c per yard;
Linen Table Cloths from $1 65 to $1 90 each;
Linen Table Cloth, by the yard, any price;
Ladies' Shoes, from $1 to $1 25 per pair;
Gents' Merino Hose, 25c per pair;
Gents' genuine English Hair Hose, $5 50 per doz.
Ribbons, Trimmings, Buttons, etc., half price;
Nubias, (large size), 50c each;
Soaps, Perfumery, etc., at any price.

This is No Humbug!

Our entire Stock must be sold, owing to the retirement of two partners on the first day of January, prior to which time the

Entire Stock must be Sold

We shall not hesitate at any sacrifice to effect its speedy sale.

Gents' Clothing at all prices;
Whalebone Corsets, only $1 per pair;
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, only $1 per pair.

We cannot name the prices of all our Goods, but rest assured everything in our entire stock MUST AND SHALL BE SOLD

REGARDLESS of COST.

One Dollar saved is two gained, and now is your time to save, not only one but many dollars, by buying your goods at this

GREAT CLEARING SALE,

—AT—

Elsons' Mammoth Cheap Store

No. 279 Main Street.
nov10

REMOVAL.

J. S. Shaw & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN HARDWARE, IRON & STEEL, STOVES AND CASTINGS,

233 SECOND STREET.

KEEP constantly on hand a large stock of Builders' Materials, Implements of all Kinds, Carpenters' Tools, Wagon, Drays, Farming

WE BUY FOR CASH.

Sell at small profits, and flatter ourselves that we can offer superior inducements to all wanting Goods in our line.
nov13 1m

ISIDOR ROSENBACH,

RECTIFIER

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

LIQUORS,

No. 226 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

Common, Rectified and Bourbon

WHISKIES,

Supplied to the Trade

At the Lowest Market Prices.
nov13 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

Lessee and Manager.....W. C. THOMPSON
Stage Manager.....SHIRLEY H. FRANCE

Third night of MISS LOTTA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 13th.

Kiss in the Dark—Followed by Capt. Charlotte. Charlotte Chapin, Miss Lotta. To conclude with FAMILY JARS; Liddy Larrigan, Miss Lotta. Banjo Solo and Mrs. McGowan's Reel.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Doors open at ¾ to 7; curtain to rise at 7½ precisely.

Prices as usual. Seats may be secured six days in advance

GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE

G. J. DEAGLE.....Lessee and Manager.
TONY DWYER.....Stage Manager.

Thursday Evening, November 14.—First Night of the grand spectacular Drama, A TALE OF ENCHANTMENT, with all the splendid Scenery, Costumes etc., as used by G. J. Deagle in the BLACK CROOK two hundred nights.

Admission, $1; Family Circle, 50c. No extra charge for reserved seats. Box Office open from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. Doors open at 6½; Curtain rises at 7½. nov13 1t

DANCING ACADEMY.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Memphis that he will open a DANCING ACADEMY in this place on SATURDAY, November 9th, in the Hall above Messrs. Mansdell & Co.'s Dog Store.

His position will be given in square and round Dances, comprising the latest and most fashionable Dance, such as Gavots, Scotais, Lancers, Prince Imperial, Caledonians, Temple, Gamble, etc.

The undersigned has, for the last two years been teaching in the principal cities in Virginia and has for the last two

ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOAN H. BOWEN, present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Tax Collector, at the election to be holden in January next.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election.
J. W. KING.

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. GUERLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March Election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. au1 1a*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—
The elegant new building No. 7 Howard's row, three stories high, with good cellar.
Apply to M. L. MEACHAM,
o22 tf No. 9 Union street.

FOR RENT—
Store Houses Nos. 356 and 361 Shelby street.
Also, a large office in the Walker block.
Apply to THOS. H. COCKE,
oc15 tf 279½ Main street, up stairs.

FOR RENT—
I wish to rent 700 acres of rich Big Creek LAND, in the Northern portion of Shelby county, Tenn. It will be rented in large or small tracts. Address
CHAMBERLAYNE JONES, SR.,
oct5 1m* Care Wormeley, Joy & Co.

FOR RENT—
A centrally located business house on Front Row. Possession given immediately.
oct-tf J. W. PAGE, JR.

TO RENT—
Two large and splendid Halls at No. 221 Second street, in Adams Block, suitable for literary associations, balls, private parties, clubs, lectures, fairs, etc. Will be rented reasonably. Inquire of M. Hill, Main street, Webster block; or at the Lone, on the premises, from 7 to 10 o'clock p.m. se21

FOR RENT FOR THE YEAR 1868.

A SMALL FARM, in the immediate vicinity of Germantown, and not more than half a mile from the depot, containing some seventy-five acres, about half of which is in cultivation, the balance in grove and timber, with a good and comfortable dwelling house, containing six rooms, with out house, etc., a good spring of never failing water, and other appendages. Possession given on the 1st of January next and on the 31st of December following. Apply to Henry T. Jones, living in a part of the place.
HENRY T. JONES.
nov5-1awlw

TO LEASE

FOR A TERM OF

FIVE YEARS,

THAT most desirable and centrally located Hotel, called "HOTEL DE EUROPE." The furniture, of every kind, now used in the Hotel, will be sold with the Lease if desired. For terms of lease apply at the office of
KENNY & PORTER,
Real Estate Agents, Kit Williams' Block,
oct 1f Corner Second and Madison Sts.

FOR RENT—

STORES and OFFICES in Bethell's New Building, on the corner of Main and South Court streets. Apply in the building to P. C. BETHELL, or S. P. WALKER, Jr., in room No. 1 and 2. my22 tf

WANTS.

WANTED—
A situation as Assistant Bookkeeper or Salesman by a young man born and raised in the community. Best of references given. Address H. C., Appeal Office. no7 1w

WANTED—THE PATENT

AURORA OIL.

We want men everywhere to study their own INTEREST. The right to manufacture and sell the Patent Aurora Oil in a single county will make a large money to the purchaser in three months than the largest farm in your State will make in a whole year. The Aurora Oil actually costs less than one-half the price of Coal Oil, and the illuminating power of the Aurora Oil is as much superior to the Coal Oil as the Coal Oil is to a tallow candle, and is NO MORE explosive than a tallow candle. Any lamp that will burn Coal Oil will burn the Aurora Oil. It does not smoke the chimney, it does not smell—will not grease or stain the finest linen—not even white cloth. The material for its manufacture is inexhaustible, and we can make seventy-five barrels per day. No machinery required. We will pay your fare to and from the city of Memphis and hire while here, if we cannot prove all, and even more, than we have stated. A single county is a small fortune to the man of energy. We have the right to a State is untold worth.
For further information, call on or address
H. C. DEWITT & CO.,
24 Mad son street, corner Main,
jy19 Memphis, Tenn.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE RIVER PLANTATION

—FOR—

SALE or RENT.

THE farm known as the Richardson place, in Tipton county, Tenn., five miles below Randolph, containing 926 acres, of which 450 are cleared and under a fine state of cultivation. There are on the place a comfortable dwelling house and negro cabins, a good gin house, and all necessary out houses. Terms reasonable. Apply to Ashe, McLennan & Co., 284 Front st., Memphis, or to the undersigned at Covington, Tennessee.
J. R. PALMER.
no8 1m

FOR SALE.

Four Hundred Acres of Fine Land,

ONLY fifty acres cleared, balance heavily timbered; most of it above overflow, situated on Loosa Hatchie river, three miles north of Raleigh.
Terms of purchase are very favorable.
Apply to FINIS BURROW,
Raleigh, Tenn.,
Or to L. O. RIVES, Attorney at Law, Bruce Building, Memphis, Tenn. no3 1m

FOR RENT—
STORES and OFFICES in Bethell's New Building, on the corner of Main and South Court streets. Apply in the building to P. C. BETHELL, or S. P. WALKER, Jr., in room No. 1 and 2. my22 tf

FOR SALE—
A good Second-hand BUGGY and HARNESS little used; will be sold cheap. Apply to Taylor, Boland, 304 Front street, or
au23 tf W. S. BRUCE & CO., Monroe street.

Land For Sale.

AN undivided one-half interest in 50,000 acres of Red river bottom land, in Lafayette and Sevier counties, Arkansas.
This interest, the title to which is perfect, will be sold at a low figure, for one-third cash and the remainder at one and two years, without interest.
Also, 3200 acres of magnificent Arkansas river bottom land, above all overflow, and the finest body of land in the state, in Crawford county, Arkansas.
These lands will be sold together or in parcels, for cash.
Apply to PIKE & ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law,
mh8-1y 293 Main street, Memphis

PLANTATION AND NEW STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PAYING INvestment. The plantation is known as "Lake Bluff," on White river, Ark., 18½ miles above the Memphis and Little Rock railroad crossing, containing between four and five hundred acres, about one hundred cleared (15 feet above the late overflow), the remainder heavily timbered, together with the whole or half interest in a NEW STEAM SAW MILL, (forty horse power,) Engine, Blacksmith's shop, Carpenter's Tools, Wagons and all necessary appurtenances for running the same. There is a fine Mansion with nine rooms, a Cistern, (escapacity 8000 gallons) three Cabins, a Warehouse, two good Wood Yards, and the best landings on the river. The above will be sold at low figures and on easy terms. For further particulars address
Mrs. M. C. H.
Appeal Office

NOTICES.

NOTICE—
To all whom it may concern:
I will, on the first Monday in December next, apply for letters of administration on the estate of Jabiel Jones, deceased.
J. H. JONES.
November 8, 1867. no7 1aw1w*

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets, over Six and a Half Million Dollars.

ISSUES Policies on all the different plans, and at as low rates as Safety and Prudence will justify. Takes a note for that the Premium, thereby saving one and double the amount of Insurance with the same sum in cash spent in all Cash Companies. Call and see its advantages, offered by the Agents at 22½ Madison street, up-stairs.
oct 3m MOORE & WEST, Agents.

Three-fourths of the Profits Returned to the Policy Holders in the

Georgia Home Insurance Co.,

OF COLUMBUS, GA.

[INCORPORATED 1859.]

Cash Capital and Surplus, - - $400,000

LIBERAL CONDITIONS—EQUITABLE Rates, and Prompt Settlements. Parties Insuring in this company will get their proportion of profits in Scrip, which will be taken at par value on renewals.
MOORE & WEST, Agents,
22½ Madison street.

SOUTHERN

TRIMMING EMPORIUM

—

JAMES G. MOFFATT,

317 Main St., South of Union,

IMPORTER OF

Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings,

French and German Buttons'

Fancy Goods, Notions,

Zephyr Worsted,

Worsted Patterns,

Real Laces, English Hosiery,

Toys, French Corsets.

Agent for the celebrated

Boulevard Hoop Skirts!

NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—That I will apply at the November term of the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., for letters of administration on the estate of Fred. Seifrid, deceased.
F. PFEMMERT.
paid lawtw

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Madison Street.

WEDNESDAY, : : : : NOVEMBER 13, 1867.

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Mail Express	8:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Express	10:45 a.m.	4:00 p.m.

SAM. B. JONE, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	8:45 a.m.	5 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sunday)	3:45 p.m.	4:40 a.m.

To commence Saturday, October 19th, 1867.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. oct19

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 3:15 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 5:30 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 3 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 5 a.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and Whitervivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays.

R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

FIVE CENTS.

We request that our patrons will not pay the newsboys more than five cents a copy for the APPEAL. It is sold over the counter at that price, and we allow the newsboys a sufficient margin to make a handsome profit by selling the papers at five cents per copy.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL. Subscribers are requested to report any irregularities in the delivery of the APPEAL at the counting room. Carriers will be furnished weekly with certificates authorizing them to collect subscriptions
ED. MANSFORD,
Supt. of Circulation.

THE SUPREME COURT of Tennessee is holding an adjourned session at Jackson.

PERSONAL.—Maj. W. H. Rhea, of the *Avalanche*, after a long absence, has returned to his post looking extremely well, and as if he had been picking up health for a vigorous winter campaign.

KNIFE THIEF.—A burly mackrel entered the house of Mr. A. E. Frankland, No. 231 Second street, yesterday morning and succeeded in carrying off about three dozen pocket knives. Although chased, the thief made good his escape.

JIMPLECUTE.—At this favorite saloon to-day, from ten till twelve, when roast turkey and oyster soup will be served up in the best style, those who want to enjoy a nice beverage and good lunch should not fail to attend No. 2 Centr ally this morning.

NOISE.—The denizens on Washington street were considerably annoyed last evening about 7 o'clock, by some very uncivil and boisterous conduct. A squad of machine-builders were fighting their anathemas against an unfortunate clothier who had incurred their displeasure by imputations of dishonesty. Nobody hurt.

VENDIG & BRO.—In another column will be found the card of these gentlemen. Their stock of dry goods, boots, shoes and clothing will compare favorably with any in our city. They are not only prepared to furnish the smallest retail, but the largest wholesale country customers with anything in their line. Don't miss the place—226 Main street. Everything is sold at reduced prices.

BRASS KNUCKLES.—A white man named Joe Campbell was arrested about nine o'clock last night, on Jefferson street, near Third, accused of hitting a negro with "brass knucks." The head of the son of Ham was somewhat injured. Sergt. Brown of the First District saw that he was properly cared for. The clerical commissioner will this morning give decision as to his guilt or innocence.

ARRIVED.—Mr. George Deagle and a portion of the *Black Crook* Troupe have arrived, with a tremendous lot of scenery and machinery for the Greenlaw Opera House, to the astonishment of many of our citizens, who wondered where so many drays and wagon loads of "stuff" could be bestowed. The troupe consists of some sixty performers, with a full ballet corps. Due notice will be given of "the opening."

UP AGAIN.—We were much pleased last evening to meet our young friend Howard M. Hinman on the street, and to find him able to attend to his usual business. He is just recovering from the effects of a "mill" in which his antagonist was the redoubtable Bronze John—the malarious yellow scamp who has been such a terror to our people during the last few weeks. Mr. Hinman is one of our most popular and exemplary young men, and we are much gratified to see "Richard himself again."

COTTON.—Among the prominent cotton factors of this city we notice the firm of West, Taylor & Carruthers, cotton factors and commission merchants, No. 300 Front street, as one who, during the hard times of the last summer, did much in their power to assist their farming friends, and during the recent epidemic stood firm to their business, and are now doing a thriving big trade. We particularly commend them to our country friends for patronage, as intelligent, energetic, safe business gentlemen. They have at their desk the services of the gallant Maj. E. T. Freeman, whose courteous, polite manners and correctness of accounts give perfect satisfaction to all.

LINDAUER, ARNOLD & CO.—Memphis has long been proverbial for its elegant and first-class dry goods houses, and strangers from a distance have frequently made comparisons between them and the leading establishments of St. Louis, Cincinnati and other cities, which were not very favorable to the latter. Among those occupying an enviable position and enjoying the popular confidence in an unusual degree, is the wholesale and retail dry goods house of Lindauer, Arnold & Co., 311 Main street. They have just inaugurated their grand clearing sale, and everybody needing goods will do well to read their advertisement and take advantage of it by making a visit thereto.

IS IT A CRIME TO KILL A BURGLAR, TAKEN IN THE ACT?—One of our citizens has offered a reward for the killing of any "sneak thief" caught in the act; and a Magistrate thinks one who should do so would be guilty of murder. A *burglary* is defined to be "a breaking and entering the mansion house of another, in the night, with intent to commit some felony within the same, whether such felonious intent be executed or not." There must be a "breaking into" the house; but this may be by taking a pane of glass out of a window, or pushing back the leaf of the window with an instrument, or by drawing or lifting up the latch, where the door is not otherwise fastened, or by the turning of the key where the door is locked on the inside, or the unlooseing any other fastening which the owner has provided. So pulling down the sash of a window is a breaking, though it has no fastening, and is only kept in its place by a pulley weight. So is creeping down a chimney, or if, the outer door being open, a thief enters, and unfastens or unlocks a chamber door. A room rented by a person is deemed his dwelling house. This is the old law; and it is adopted by the Code of Tennessee. But that Code also makes it a penitentiary offence to break or enter into a mansion-house by day, with intent to commit a felony. The statute of 24 Henry VIII, ch. 5, made in affirmance of the Common law, provided that if any person should be indicted for killing any person attempting to commit burglary in the night-time, he should be acquitted and discharged. A man finding a thief bid in his house may kill him; for in Level's case the owner of the house killed a woman bid in the buttery, supposing her to be a thief who had obtained an entrance into the house; and it was ruled to be only *misadventure*. Foster, a great Judge, thought it *should* have been held manslaughter, because the woman killed was not there to commit a felony, and due circumspection was not used; but in *Hawkins'* Pleas of the Crown, a book of high authority, the case is mentioned as one in which the defendant might have *justified* the fact under the circumstances, on the ground that it had not the appearance, even, of a fault. If a burglary is attempted, any one, even a lodger, may kill the party, in order to prevent the mischief intended. If a person endeavours to commit, by violence or *surprise*, a known felony on my property, I may kill him. The intent to commit the felony must be apparent and not doubtful. Stealing articles from a room is a felony. If a man attempts to break in a window, or to force it up, in order to enter a house and steal, any person in the house or room may kill him, and ought to do it. Nobody is bound to risk his life in endeavouring to apprehend a thief who gains entrance into his house or room. The presumption is that he will resist, and has prepared himself to do so. You cannot kill a pick-pocket, unless you cannot take him otherwise than by killing him; but a thief in your room forfeits his life. The sooner it is understood that any one, white or black, who enters a room, even by lifting a latch, to steal anything that he may find in it, or who *attempts* to break into a house or room to steal, by night or day, may be shot like a dog, the better it will be. The shooting in such case is a laudable act, and deserves reward.

MEMPHIS ASSOCIATION COURSE

THE FALL MEETING, 1867.

Large Attendance.

Second Day.

The weather yesterday was propitious and with the prospect of fine racing, the attendance was considerably increased over the previous day, of ladies and gentlemen. At the sale of pools at the Gayoso House, in the forenoon, of the two entries for the first race, Malcolm was the favorite. For the second race, Victorine was first, Duke of Orleans second, and Mollie Austin third. There was a good deal of spirit manifested in disposing of the pools, and the interest was hightened when the horses were brought out. The pools sold on the track confirmed the impression of the morning as to the first race, but the Duke was the favorite in the second, Victorine falling back to the second rank.

FIRST RACE.

First Heat.—This being for the Gayoso House purse of $400, mile heats, free for all ages, there were two entries, Malcolm and Ooltawa, the latter having the inside track and leading off, but pressed by his competitor, who, after a smart brush on turning the first quarter passed, occupying the lead to the third quarter, when Ooltawa came up, and there was a spirit-run, but Malcolm evidently had the heels, and came home handsomely, some six lengths ahead, in 1:50½.

Second Heat.—With a good start, and Ooltawa taking the lead, as in the former heat, was again passed by Malcolm, with some excellent running, who was a length ahead at the half-mile, and full two lengths at the stand. This was a well contested heat, as the time shows, having been made, like the first, in 1:50½.

SECOND RACE.

Here was a fine field, there being seven entries, and all coming up to have their riders weighed and instructed. Such a sight has been of rare occurrence here or elsewhere, as seven blooded horses brought up abreast to contend for the palm. The Duke of Orleans was the favorite, but at small odds, both Victorine and Mollie Austin having staunch backers. Stillwater led off, followed by Victorine, which made for the lead at the half mile mark, when Stillwater, deeming he had won honor enough, took a less prominent position, falling back to the rear on the third quarter, a place that he filled to the last. There was a beautiful contest for more than a full quarter between the Duke and Gamble, and a blanket might have covered them. The first mile was passed in 1:53½, with the horses in the following relative positions: Duke of Orleans, Jack Gamble, Mollie Austin, Smith and Foote's four year old by Hiawatha, Victorine, Tanglefoot and Stillwater. It was in the second mile that the mettle of the contestants was shown. Jack Gamble pressed hard upon the Duke, and again they ran side by side, until it seemed as if it might be anybody's race. Interest ceased to be felt in the others, until after vain and weary efforts, Jack melted away, and permitted the four year old, Hiawatha, to precede him, and gallantly giving way to Mollie Austin. This was a beautiful race, from first to last, and but for our crowded columns this morning, we should have endeavored to have done it more justice. The many brushes, the balance and chasser, the fashionable swing on the turns, and the pace, all pleasant it is to won the first place with the prospect of winning, were all admirably illustrated, but Fate is inexorable, and unless there be a selling out, (which cannot take place on this course, under its present regulations) with one of the rider, the best horse is sure to win. The Duke won the race, in a dual after a dead heat. The horses will be properly placed in the

SUMMARY.

First Race.—Gayoso House Purse $400—mile heats, free for all ages. Entrance $30.

E. A. Smith's b. h. Malcolm, 5 y. o. by Bonnie Scotland dam Lady Lancaster	1 1
E. A. Smith's b h Ooltawa, 5 y. o. by Alabion, dam by Sovereign	2 2

Time, 1:50½—1:50¾.

SUMMARY.

Second Race.—Association Purse $300, two mile dash, free for all ages. Entrance $25. Seven entries.

Johnson & Douglass' ch. c. Duke of Orleans, 4 y. o. by Jack Malone, dam by Wagner	1
Smith & Hotson's s. c 4 y. o. by Hiawatha, dam Prairie Flower	2
E. A. Smith's b. f. Mollie Austin, 4 y. o. by Scythian, dam Ann Adams by Lecompte	3
B. F. Hutchinson's ch. g. Tangle-foot, 3 y. o. by Capt. Beard, dam Prunella by Glencoe	4
B. Hutchinson's br. c. Jack Gamble, 4 y. o. by Jack Gamble, dam Medora	5
A. C. Franklin's b. f. Victorine, 4 y. o. by Kentucky, dam fathered by Sovereign	6
John Mitchell's g. g. Stillwater, 8 y. o. pedigree unknown—distanced.	

Time, 3:35.

Mr. C. F. Armstrong, the celebrated race-horse plater, a member of the Turf Congress, and a resident of Nashville, is here to exercise his art for the benefit of the horses to appear in the several contests at this meeting.

The refreshment stand had a most excellent run of business. The former is commanded by Capt. Cameron and the latter supervised by Fatty Wells. They cannot complain, unless of being overworked. Their preparations invite a host of customers.

THIRD DAY.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1867.

First Race.—Citizens' Purse $500—two mile heats, free for all ages. Entrance $40. Closed with the following entries:

L. Le Paul's b h Counterproof, four years old, by Colossus, dam by Imp Hooton. Dress, blue and white.

Turner and Johnson's ch c Chickamauga, four years old, by Jack Malone, dam Imp Lady Alabion. Dress, white, red and black.

E. A. Smith's gr f Nelly Gwyne, five years old, by Imp Bonnie Scotland, dam Imp Alice by Glorosier. Dress, blue and white.

Second Race.—Association Purse $600; three mile dash, for all ages. Entrance $50. Closed as follows:

G. A. McKay's Mary Wynne, four years old, by Jack Malone, out of Paroania, dam Imp Levia-han. Dress, black and white.

Pools will be sold at the Gayoso House every night from 7 to 10 p.m. and morning from 10 to 12 a.m.

KNIGHTS OF THE ROAD.

DESPERATE GANG OF ROBBERS.

A Well Known Citizen Stopped, and his Money Demanded.

Another Shot at and Wounded.

Headquarters near Hickory Withe.

That there are prowling desperadoes through the country, who rob and steal and murder, every day's newspapers will indicate in their chronicles of crime. It is not long since Dr. Ramsay, of this city, was murdered and robbed in the northeastern portion of this county, and a notorious negro was arrested and bound over for trial as the murderer. It has not transpired who were his confederates, but enough is known to satisfy even the least credulous that not only the country is infested with roving bands of depredators, both black and white, but they venture into the city, under the very noses of the police, and commit their offences against the community, sometimes using the bludgeon, or garrotte, or entering houses and bearing off whatever valuables they can lay their hands on. The vicinity of Hickory Withe depot, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, has been for several weeks annoyed and ravaged by unknown thieves and robbers, who have eluded the utmost vigilance. On Saturday last Mr. Greenleaf, a merchant residing at the depot, while riding in the woods a short distance from the depot, was stopped by a white villain who with leveled gun commanded him to halt, and demanded his money. Having only a trifling sum about him, this so enraged the robber that he compelled Mr. G. to take off his clothes, which was reluctantly complied with. After several demonstrations of violence, it was finally arranged that within three hours the sum of $100 should be placed at the foot of the tree beneath which they were standing. Released from his perilous position, Mr. Greenleaf repaired home, with the intention of complying with his promise, but was dissuaded by his friends, to whom he related his adventure, and who repaired to the spot in the hope of capturing the highwayman. They were unsuccessful, but the next day a man was arrested answering the description, and committed by Squire Brewer. On Sunday night Mr. G. received a note signed "Wild Avenger," which greatly alarmed him, as it threatened him with death for "betraying the gang." The next day, while the people were consulting as to the course they should pursue, information was received that another citizen, Mr. Allred Battle, had been shot at and painfully wounded in the breast and shoulder with a glancing ball, a short distance south of the depot. Two men rushed out from the thicket, and were making for Mr. Battle, when they were foiled by a couple of citizens on horseback riding down the road, and beat a hasty retreat. Had they been a few moments later, it is very probable that Mr. Battle would have lost his life. The neighbors were thoroughly aroused and soon a hundred men and boys, accompanied by bloodhounds, started to scour the woods and relieve that neighborhood of the gang of desperadoes. We have not heard that they had met with success, but it is to be hoped that the miscreants may be captured and brought to speedy justice.

THERE was no business of general interest before 'Squire Miller's Court yesterday, being confined to a few civil cases, and the ordinary routine of issuing process.

Dry Goods cheap, cheaper, cheapest, at Lindauer, Arnold & Co.'s. no13 1m

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR

A called meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen was to have been held last evening, but at the appointed time there was no quorum present, and it was decided to hold the meeting at 10 o'clock this morning, when the following message from the Mayor will be read and action taken in regard to it:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, November 13, 1867.

To the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen:—At your meeting on the — day of October last, sundry resolutions in relation to retrenching the current expenses of the city were referred to appropriate committees, but no report was made at your last meeting on the subject referred. The failure to report I presume grew out of the difficulty to get committees together during the prevalence of the recent sickness in the city. The subject is of such importance that I have deemed it proper to convene the Board in special session to consider the resolutions referred to, and will take the liberty of making some remarks and suggestions in relation thereto. I will renew the recommendation that I have made on several previous occasions—to discharge the entire street force, and sell the teams and carts, and turn over to the Metropolitan Police Department the chain gang.

The Police Commissioners have the power to raise the means to defray the expenses of the chain gang. This force was turned over to the city by the Commissioners upon condition that the city agreed to pay the expense of maintaining it. It cost from ten to twelve hundred dollars per month, in cash, to keep it up. This amount paid in scrip is more than the city should pay. We cannot get an equivalent in services for the amount paid out. The arrangement with the Commissioners was agreeable to all parties, and worked well, as long as we could pay the expense of keeping the force without such enormous sacrifices as have now to be made.

I would also suggest the discharge of the Sanitary force, under pay of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

The carriage furnished Taylor, McBean & Co., under their old contract, cost the city from six to eight thousand dollars per month. This is charged to the property owners. But a small portion, however, is collected, the property owners generally refusing to pay, on one plea or another. I would suggest that the contract with Taylor, McBean & Co be so modified as to embrace the grading and fill charge against the property owners, as is done under their last contract, and that the contract be so changed that the city's portion of the work may be paid for in paving bonds, as provided for in the late contract. I make these suggestions because I have reason to believe that the contractors will consent to such modifications.

At your last meeting the appropriations amounted to $58,000. This, paid in scrip, will amount to $132,000 at the present rate. I cannot consent, without the direct order of your honorable body, to issue scrip at this rate to pay your entire appropriations. The Fire and Hospital Departments are absolute necessities and ought to be maintained. All salaries hereafter should be paid in scrip at its fair value, and salaries and wages of employees should be fixed on this basis. The mode of paying scrip at its cash value certainly does not meet the views of those who advocated that system. Would it not be well to authorize the issuance of twelve month notes, bearing six per cent. interest for ledger balances and scrip? With a proper system of retrenchment strictly observed, our floating debt can be paid off in one year, and the credit of the city may soon be retired in these twelve month notes.

I will call your attention to another subject, not of a financial character, in one of very great concern to all who have an interest in the education of youth. Last winter the Legislature amended the city charter requiring every voter to cause himself to be registered in the ward in which he lives at least thirty days before any municipal election. This law gave general satisfaction, and has always been regarded as a great protection to the purity of the ballot box. I see from a report of the proceedings of the Legislature, that a bill has been introduced and passed on its second reading to repeal this clause in the charter. I propose that you memorialize that Legislature not to repeal this law. I cannot conceive why any man, who regards the welfare of this city, can advocate its repeal. It deprives no citizen of his vote, but protects him against the imposition of those men who have no fixed home. The same principle is incorporated in the laws of many other cities both North and South, and will work as well in Memphis as elsewhere. I regard it as very important to our welfare, and have telegraphed to our members of the Legislature requesting to delay action until your action can be made known to them. And surely the Legislature, if respectfully requested, will pay some regard to a properly expressed opinion of this Board on a subject deemed of so much importance. W. O. LOFLAND, Mayor.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—We were not mistaken in predicting a fine house for Lotta's repetition of the *Pet of the Petticoats*, and *Good For Nothing Nan*. The excitement she caused on her first night, by her brilliant personification of the lad sent to school to learn, but nevertained his total ignorance, after an hour's acquaintance with the outside world, was not abated on its repetition. And her "Nan," with the impromptu toilet, her brilliant laugh playing and unapproachable clog dance, was received with all the zest and *furore* excited on Monday evening. The pieces advertised for this evening, are *Kiss in the Dark* and *Family Jars*, with Lotta in the characters of "Charlotte Cha, in," and "Liddy Larrigan," in which she is without a rival. The entertainment proposed is most attractive. None can realize the artistic skill evinced by this charming little comedienne, without witnessing it; as we heard a gentleman remark in the fullness of his enthusiasm, "She beats them all."

PHŒNIX (HARTFORD) LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This well established and most reliable Company is represented here at No. 16 Jefferson street, by our popular fellow citizen, S. D. McClure, Esq., who, since he has held the agency, has been highly successful in advancing its business and familiarizing our people with the excellence of the institution. The "Phœnix" stands second to none, and has long held a front place in the front rank of Insurance Companies. Its inducements are great, its policies on the most approved plan, and its payments always punctual. Mr. McClure is not so crowded with business that he cannot afford to give particular attention to the calls of his numerous friends, who may need his services.

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge, etc.*—The Jury in the case of the State vs. William Saunders (mackerel), being unable to agree upon a verdict, were discharged, by consent of counsel, and a misstrial entered on the records. Yesterday the case of the State vs. P. Cunningham, J. Henry, Jim Edwards and Lewis Wright, indictment for house-breaking, etc., was commenced. The defendants (negroes) stand charged with breaking into the storehouse of Lyon, Fies & Co., corner of Main and Jefferson streets. But one witness was examined up to the time of adjournment of Court on yesterday. The case will probably occupy the time of the Court to-day. Should it, however, conclude in time, other jail cases will be called up for trial.

CHANCERY COURT—*Wm. Smith, Chancellor, etc.*—But little business was transacted in Court on yesterday; several orders were handed in by Solicitors. The cause set for hearing to-day is, Alexander vs. Alexander. Court adjourned over to to-day at the usual hour.

LAW COURT—*James O. Pierce, Judge, Etc.*—The trial docket was taken up on yesterday, and called up to case No. 1700. Seventy-six judgments were taken during the day. Court adjourned over to to-day when the docket will continue to be called, commencing at case No. 1701.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge, Etc.*—The following cases are set for trial to-day: 408, the State vs. Thos. O. Smith, changing ballots at election; 45 to 54, the State vs. Ed. Fergusson, gaming. All witnesses for the State in the above cases set for trial to-day must be in attendance promptly or forfeitures will be taken against them. Cases have also been set for trial on the days following: Thursday, November 14th—207 to 222, the State vs. Ross Lovejoy, keeping house of ill-fame; Friday, November 15th—405, the State vs. John Eosen, larceny. Several State witnesses were submitted by defendants on yesterday, and fines imposed by the Court.

TRANSFER OF REAL ESTATE.—E. G. Stewart to Dan'l Colman, deed, $200, lot No. 2, block L, town of Raleigh, fronting on Court Square, 87½ by 150 feet; N. J. Ferris to D. McLean, trust deed to secure $150, lot on Spring street, 30 by 90 feet; John Morrison to A. M. Adams, deed, $10,960, fractional section 15, township 1, range 9, west; G. K. Davis to Boggs & McDonald, deed $800, tract near Depot lot, making two lots Nos. 1 and 2, 60 by 66 feet; Chas. Behenniger to Adam Harris, deed $50, house, etc., on lot on Brinkley avenue; B. D. Drake, et al. to J. H. Hazard, relinquishment of trust, 6 35-100 acres, part of the tract containing 12 35-100 acres, known as the Talbot place; T. Taylor to Geo. K. Duncan, deed $3000, lot No. 12, block 14, fronting on Shelby street, 56 by 200 feet; J. J. Murphy to S. Galland et al., lease for seven years, west part of lot No. 1, block No. 88, being on Beal street, 75 by 150 feet.

The public is now aware that Rice, Stix & Co.'s closing dry goods sale is no deception. The inducements offered are such as will convince any one that the stock will be closed, out as soon as possible.

EMMONS & SON, No. 10 Jefferson street, and 393 Main street, have received Police Gazette, Harper's Weekly, Courier Des Etats Unis, Weekly Herald, Southern Society, Country Gentleman, Observer, Rural New Yorker, Scottish American, Scientific American, Day Book, Round Table, London News, London Daily Times, New York Mercury, Gleason's Companion, True Flag, American Union, Italian Paper, German Lesle, Budget of Fun, Yankee Notion, Pleasant Hours, all for December; Rail-Road Guide, for November; Godey's Lady's Book, Frank Leslie's Lady's Book, Harper's Magazine, Eclectic Magazine, Atlantic Monthly, all for November; and a lot of writing paper, envelops, blank books of all kinds, lead pencils, writing ink, and a lot of school books of all kinds. Call at Emmons & Son, and do not forget his place, No. 10 Jefferson street and 393 Main street.

Memphis Racing Association.—The following were held November 12, 1867:

Resolved, That the former action of this Association relative to the Overton Hotel purse be, and the same is hereby ratified; and we desire to express that Col. Cockrell, although a member of the Directory, was not present at the meeting of the Association when the resolution was adopted.

A. D. GIBSON, Secretary.

Read the advertisement of Lindauer, Arnold & Co., 311 Main street, corner Monroe. nov13 1m

Rice, Stix & Co. have reduced prices of Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Sheetings, to almost anti-war figures.

Great Clearing Sale at Lindauer, Arnold & Co.'s, 311 Main street. nov13 1m

Plaid Linseys, Jeans, Gray Blankets, White Blankets, Flannels, all colors Gents' underwear reduced twenty five per cent from last month's prices, at Rice, Stix & Co.

The Ladies are invited to call and examine our stock. Lindauer, Arnold & Co., 311 Main street. nov13 1m

Read the New Advertisement of Rice, Stix & Co. Their prices have been again reduced in accordance with the latest decline, and they mean to offer such inducements as will guarantee an early sale.

We are selling Goods at panic prices. Call early. Lindauer, Arnold & Co., 311 Main street. nov13 1m

13th November, 1867.—Great attraction, 358 Main street. Clearing out sale of Millinery. Latest fall importations. Elegant Hats 50 cents each; newest styles Ashington Bonnets 50 cents; superb assortment of Paris Bonnets, Hats and Millinery Goods.

C. DOHERTY,
358 Main Street.
nov10 3t

Look at our new prices of Fancy Dress Goods, Knit Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Hosiery, Balmorals; they are all greatly reduced, at Rice, Stix & Co.

For Rent—A Dwelling House containing six rooms, on Robeson street, in the healthiest part of the city. Inquire of Lilly Bros., corner of Second and Union streets. no10 1w.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Marriage and Celibacy.—An essay for young men on the crime of solitude, and the diseases and abuses which create impediments to marriage, with sure means of relief. Sent sent in sealed envelopes free of charge. Address
DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
Howard Association, Philadelphia.
oct24 d&wsm

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY

Of Cuba, conducted by the Spanish Government; $35,000 in Gold drawn every seventeen days, prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for *Doubloons* and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 11 Wall St.,
nov8 3m New York.

MRS. WINSLOW'S

SOOTHING SYRUP,

For Children Teething,

Greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for years and can say in confidence and truth of it what we never can be able to say of any other medicine: Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its medical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Price, only 35 Cents per Bottle.

OFFICES—215 Fulton street, New York; 205 High Holborn, London, England; 40 St. Paul street, Montreal, Canada. oc29 eod 6m

A Cough, a Cold or a Sore Throat,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

OBTAIN only "BROWN'S BRONCH

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, } MEMPHIS, November 12, 1867.

The low state of the currency balance as shown by the last monthly statement of the Treasury Department creates no little surprise in other markets as well as our own, and leaves no hope for relief from any operations in that quarter. On the contrary, it is thought that the Secretary may find it necessary to sell bonds or coin to replenish the depleted coffers of the Government at an early day. Whether these fears have had their influence in keeping the gold premium at its present rate is hard to tell, but one thing is certain, that United States securities are dull everywhere, and among the larger class of investors there are some misgivings as to whether the present prices of bonds will be sustained under the probable condition of the money market and the price of gold. Domestic exchange with us has been in good supply during the week, and the demand has been such as to keep balances very well adjusted. Cotton bills are taken by all our banks and no difficulty, so far as we can learn, has been experienced in the removal of cotton for lack of currency. At one of our banks, especially, we noticed a liberal discount line for the day in the way of cotton bills, which would indicate an easy state of the currency market. The buying rates are the same as last week, while the selling rates are somewhat easier. Customers in good standing can buy all they want at par, and only in rare cases parties are charged ½ premium.

The Gold market for the week has been tolerably steady with very light sales. The New York market, to-day, opened at 138, and by noon had advanced ⅛c. Dealers, owing to the easy state of the Exchange market, keep a fair shipping margin and buy at 37⅜@37⅝c.

Silver scarce. Buying at 127@128c, with no counter demand.

City Scrip is improving rapidly, with a good speculative demand. Brokers buy at 49@49½, readily, and would, we believe, pay 44c for a round lot. They sell at 45 to 46c, but as a general thing would rather hold.

County Warrants are dull at 68@70c buying. Selling slowly at 75c.

Police Scrip is in demand, in a small way, at 74c. Dealers sell at 80c.

MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Uncurrent Money, Stocks, Bonds, Land Warrants, Police, City and County Scrip, Etc., Etc.

No 16 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENN.

TENNESSEE.	Buying Rate	GEORGIA.	Buying Rate
Bank of Tenn, old is sc.	30	Augusta L & B. Co	50
" W. Tenn.	40	Bank of Augusta	50
" Chattanooga	10	" Athens	40
" Middle Tenn	90	" Columbus	50
City Bank	80	" Commerce	6
Merchant's Bank	80	" Fulton	40
Northern Bank	90	" Ef'p're State	20
Ocoee "	10	" Middle Ga	80
Planters' "	36	" Savannah	36
Union "	98	" State of Ga	12
Shelbyville "	80	Centr'l R. R & Bk Co	86
Southern "	80	City Bk of Augusta	25
Traders' "	90	F'm'rs & M'ch'cs	6
ALABAMA.		Ga. R. R. & B'k Co	95
Bank of Mobile	95	Marine Bank	95
" Montgomery	45	Mrch'ts & Pl'rs B'k	5
" Selma	20	Planters' Bank	12
Commercial Bank	42	Union Bank	5
Eastern "	42	Mechanic's Bank	2
Northern "	35	Man'fact'rs "	12
Central "	30	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Southern "	95	Bank of Camden	30
NORTH CAROLINA.		" Charleston	15
Bank of Cape Fear	20	" Chester	7
" Charlotte	20	" Georgetown	12
" Cleveland	10	" Hamburg	13
" Commerce	12	" Newburg	30
" Fayetteville	7	" S. Carolina	7
" Lexington	10	State, old is s'10	
" N. Carolina	40	" State, new " 5	
" Wadesboro'	20	Commercial Bank	7
" Washington	10	Exchange Bank	10
" Wilmington	18	F'rm'rs & Exch'ge	1
" Yanceyville	5	Merchants' Bank	5
Commercial Bank	16	People's Bank	40
Farmers' B'k of N. C.	20	Planters' "	40
Merchants' Bank	40	Plant'rs & M'ch'cs B'k	16
Miners & Plant'rs B'k	25	South W. R. R.	22
LAND WARRANTS.		State Bank	60
40 acres, war 1812	38	Union "	60
80 " " "	80	FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
120 " " "	100	Draft on England, Ireland and Scotland, $7 for 1 10, sterling	
160 " " "	140	France, Switzerland & Belgium, 3 55 francs for $1 00.	
160 " not "	135	GERMANY.	
BONDS.		Bremen $1 16 for 1 gold thaler	
M. & C. R. R. bonds	75	Berlin, $1 07 for 1 Prussian thaler	
M. & C. R. R. coupons	50	Frankfort, 61¾c for 1 guilder	
M. & O. R. R. bonds	92	Sweden, 41¾c for one rix dalder.	
M. & O. R. R. coupons	22		
Tenn. bonds, old	99		
" new	64		
Tenn. coupons	70		
Miss. C. R. R. let m'g'c'63	90		
" " 2d " "	49		
Memp'is City b'nds. 65	55		
" " coupons. 56			

The receipts of cotton at this port increases weekly, but not as rapidly as they do usually at this season. The laws delay has some influence in keeping it back, but the weighing season is the low price which our great staple is bringing in the market. The experience of our planters far the past two years has, we think, been such as to wean them from its culture in the future, or until the Government lifts the embargo now laid upon it. The market for the week has been, on the whole, active, but prices have not been favorable. The New York market opened on Thursday last with a fair demand at 18½c for Middling. Our market was steady at 18¼@18½c for the same grade, but stiffened up towards the close in consequence of advices from Liverpool, which quoted that market active, with an advance of ⅛d. On Friday the New York market advanced to 19c, and sales were readily made here at 18½c. The Saturday dispatches from New York announced no change in that market, but, as usual, on Saturday, buyers were not anxious here, and the day closed with Middling at 18¼@18½c. The cable did not convey any Liverpool advices, either on Friday or Saturday, and the Monday market was in consequence inactive, with buyer and seller wide apart in their views. The New York dispatches, however, reported a decline of ⅛c, and transactions here were on a basis of 18c. The Liverpool market of that day closed quiet with Orleans at 9d, and opened to-day dull, but not quotably lower; Uplands 8 11-16d, Orleans 9d. The closing dispatch quoted a quiet but steady market with Uplands unchanged, but Orleans advanced 1-16d. The New York market, to-day, opened steady and quiet, with Middlings at 18½c, Orleans 20c, and at noon was quiet but firm, with prices unchanged. It closed with a moderate demand, and weak at 18½c for Middling. The week's sales for the day 1200 bales. Our market has been moderately active, with, however, few buyers on the street. Sellers were numberless and samples were under every arm. A few sales were made at the table, but by far the larger majority were effected by persistently following up those who had orders and were disposed to fill them. The total sales for the week will not fall short of 9000 bales. The estimated receipts at all ports for the week ending on Saturday are 61,395 bales, and the total receipts at all ports since the 1st of September are set down at 246,250 bales. The stock on hand in Liverpool on Friday last, as reported by cable yesterday, was 671,000 bales, of which but 183,000 was American. We quote our market weak as follows:

Ordinary	12½@13
Good Ordinary	14 @ —
Low Middling	15 @ —
Middling	16 @ —
Strict Middling	16½@ —
Good Middling	17 @ —

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1	1,080
Received to-day	2,091
Received previously	41,472
	43,563
Exported to-day	1,318
Exported previously	32,916
	34,229
Stock on hand	10,414
Receipts for the week	12,140
Exports for the week	8,406

Memphis Wholesale Dry Goods Market

The trade in dry goods for the week has shown a steady and large improvement over last week. Staple goods are in active demand, and good customers are able to make very favorable terms. Woolen fabrics of every description are firm.

BROWN SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS.	
Indian Orchard ⅝	11
Indian Head ⅝	13
Atlantic V ⅝	14
Bedford R ⅝	12
Bedford O ⅝	12
Pepperi i O ⅝	12
Indian Head 4-4	17
Appleton A 4-4	17
Stark A 4-4	17
Standard ⅝	13
Pepperill R ⅝	16
Utica 9-4	35
Monoshock 10 4	40
Pepperill 10-4	50
BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.	
S. Washington ⅝	11
Canoe ⅝	13
Great Falls J ⅝	14
Reynolds 4-4	15
Hope 4-4	22
Lonsdale 4-4	22
New York 4-4	40
Phoenix 10-4	42
Monodnock 10-4	42
Pepperill 10-4	50
Pepperill 11-4	60
OSNABURG STRIPES.	
Palmetto	15
Tennessee	22
Swift River	19
HEAVY CHECKS.	
Tennessee	17
American	15
Suwanee	15
PRINTS.	
Merrimack D	14
do W	16
American	13
Dunnels	13
Gloucester	13½
Spragues	13½
Amoskeag	12½
Wamsutta	16½
Atlantic	8½
BROWN DRILLS.	
Stark A	18
Massabesic	16
Oakland	17
LINSEY.	
Stillman Plains	29
Checks	29
Highland Plaid	17
Dickey ⅞	31
OSNABURG.	
Kentucky ⅞	27
4-4	23
Rock Factory ⅞	19
Southern	16

Memphis Wholesale Boot and Shoe Market.

This market has been active during the week and prices well sustained for all kinds of wear. The demand covers every description of goods and is increasing daily. Should the Eastern market not give way we may look for an advance here.

Men's B. B. kip brogans	$1 25@2 00
" L. and B. kip brogans	1 25@2 00
" " split brogans	1 00@1 50
" " buff brogans	1 00@1 75
" " calf brogans	1 50@2 50
" buff balmorals	1 50@2 25
" calf "	2 50@4 00
" split boots	2 50@3 50
" kip "	3 00@4 50
" calf "	3 50@7 00
Boy's kip brogans	1 75@2 75
" buff "	2 00@2 50
Youth's split and kip brogans	1 00@1 50
Children's balmorals	60@1 00
Ladies' sewed kid and goat balmorals	1 75@3 00
" calf and buff balmorals	1 75@3 00
Misses' " kid and goat balmorals	1 25@2 00
" " calf and buff balmorals	1 50@2 25

Wholesale Tobacco Market.

The tobacco market for the week has been firm and moderately active. Leaf tobacco comes in occasionally, but the demand is light and prices entirely nominal.

Fine natural leaf light pound	1 00 @ 1 40
Fine fancy Va., new work	1 00 @ 1 25
Fine bright, pounds	85 @ 1 10
Medium "	65 @ 80
Com'on " "	60 @ 75
Good bright lf. "	80 @ 1 00
Medium "	65 @ 80
Smoking fine and fancy	75 @ 1 37½
Common	25 @ 50

Wholesale Market.

Trade during the week has been very much better than that of last week. The slight rise in the Ohio had a good effect, as it permitted the passage of boats water bound in that stream with cargoes for this port, as well as the departure of others from ports along that river, and caused a cutting down of freights by the railroads to correspond with new tariffs. In consequence of these reduced freights, we are able to announce a considerable falling off in prices during the week. Goods are especially weak. Mess Pork is dull at our quota tions, which, it must be remembered, represent the quotations for large lots, and not the retail market. Where persons order a barrel, or a few barrels, they must pay a small advance. This is true, also, of other articles, except where we state the retail prices. Rump and prime Mess Pork are scarce. Clear sides are more plentiful and weak, with round lots offered, on arrival, at 9c under our quotations. Hams are in fair demand and firm. The high price of clear sides during the season has induced some packers to smoke their Mess Pork, thereby making what is now known as Pork Bacon. It has not found favor with buyers, and is held at 16@16½c. Lard is scarce and firm. There is very little Corn on the market, except such as is held in second hands. A lot of 1200 sacks is held in store at our quotations. Ear Corn is out of market and in demand. Oats are dull. Hay firm. Eggs scarce, as well as firmer. Chickens are in good supply. Bagging firm and active. Light demand for Rope, and fair demand for Ties.

APPLES, per barrel	$8 00 @ 5 00
BAGGING,	
India	27 @ 28
Kentucky Power	25 @ 26
Hand	23 @ 24
BEANS, per bushel,	
Navy	— @ —
BUTTER, per pound,	
Tubs, choice	40 @ 45
" common	35 @ 30
CHICKENS, per dozen	2 00 @ 4 00
CHEESE, per pound	20 @ 22
CANDLES, per pound,	
Star	19 @ 20
Tharpline	25 @ 28
COFFEE, per pound,	
Rio	24 @ 28
Laguayra	28 @ 30
Java	38 @ 40
CORNMEAL,	
Kilndried	5 90 @ 6 00
CHEESE, per pound,	50
Hamburg	17 @ 17½
Western Reserve	16½@ 17
English Dairy	16½@ 18½
Factory	17½@ 18½
CHICKENS, per dozen,	
Young	3 50 @ —
Old	4 00 @ —
COTTON YARNS,	
No. 400, per dozen	24c @ —
" 500, " "	21c @ —
" 600, " "	19c @ —
" 700, " "	17c @ —
EGGS, per dozen	33 @ 35
FEED,	
Bran, per ton	40 00 @ —
Hay, per ton	2 00 @30 00
Corn, per bushel	1 10 @ 1 15
Ear	90 @ 95
Oats	72 @ 75
FLOUR, per barrel,	
Fine	6 50 @ 6 75
Superfine	7 00 @ 8 00
Single Extra	9 50 @10 50
Double Extra	11 00 @12 00
Thrible Extra	13 00 @14 00
Fancy Brands	14 50 @15 50
FRUIT, per barrel,	
Green Apples	3 00 @ 5 00
Dried Apples	— @ —
Dried Peaches	— @ —
GREASE, per pound	8 @ 9
GUNPOWDER,	
Quarter Kegs	2 25 @ —
Half kegs	4 25 @ —
Kegs	8 00 @ —
FISH,	
Mackerel No. 1, per bbl	— @ —
" No. 2, "	— @ —
" No. 1, hf bbl	11 50 @12 00
" No. 2, "	10 50 @11 00
" No. 1, per kit	2 00 @ 2 00
" No. 2, "	2 00 @ 2 75
HIDES, per pound,	
Dry Flint	— @ 18
Dry Salt	— @ 15
Green Salt	— @ 10
Green	7½@8 @8½
Deer Skins	25 @ 30
Hair Plastering	5 @ 6
HARDWARE,	
Nails, per keg, rates	7 00 @ 7 50
Cut Spikes	7 50 @ 8 00
Wrought Boat Spikes	10 00 @12 00
Casting Hollow Ware, p E	7½@ — @8½
Bar Iron	6 @ — @6½
Horseshoe Iron	— @8½ @ 10
Nail Rod	— @ 14 @ 18
Cast Steel, English	— @ 30 @ 35
Blister Steel, English	— @ 18 @ 20
German Steel	— @ 18 @ 20
Iron Ties	— @ 9 @ 10
LEATHER,	
Oak Sole	45 @ 52
Hemlock Sole, No. 1	— @ 40
" No. 2	— @ 38
Kip	75 @ 1 00
American calf	1 75 @ 2 00
French Calf, per doz	42 00 @75 00
Upper, per doz	30 00 @54 00
LARD, per pound,	
In kegs	14½@ 15
In tierce	13½@ 14
LIME	
Alabama	2 25 @ 2 50
Cape	2 10 @ 2 25
Ohio	— @ —
MALT	
Summer	1 40 @ 1 50
Winter	2 — @ 2 10
MOLASSES, per gallon,	
Island, bls. & hf. bbls	— 70 @ 85
N. O. & Baltimore Syrups	— 1 00 @ 1 15
Golden Syrup	1 25 @ 1 50
OILS, per gallon,	
Coal	60 @ 63
Lard	1 20 @ 1 25
Linseed	1 25 @ 1 50
Train	1 00 @ 1 25
Turpentine	70 @ —
PLASTER,	
New York	5 50 @ —
PROVISIONS,	
Pork, mess, per barrel	23 00 @23 50
Bacon, Clear Sides, per lb	— 17 @ 17½
Clear Rib Sides	— 16½@ 17
Clear Bulk Sides	— 16½@ 17
Shoulders	— 14 @ 14½
Breakfast	— 18½@ 19
Hams, plain	20 @ 21
Sugar cured	25 @ 27
ROPE,	
Machine	10 @ 11
Hand	— @ 9
Manilla	27 @ 28
RICE, per pound,	
In barrels	11½ @ 12¾
ROSIN, per barrel	6 50 @ 8 50
SUGAR, per pound,	
Crushed and powdered	18½@ 19
Clarified	18 @ 19
Coffee A	18 @ 18½
" B	17½@ 18
" C	17 @ —
Extra C	17½@ —
Brown	14 @ 16½
SALT, per barrel	4 00 @ —
SPICES,	
Allspice	34 @ —
Cloves	75 @ 80
Ginger	28 @ 30
Nutmegs	1 65 @ 1 75
Pepper	37 @ 40
SODA, per pound	10 @ 11
SOAP, per pound,	
German	10 @ 11
Palm	7 @ 9
Rosin	5 @ 7½
SHOT	3 25 @ 3 50
TALLOW, per pound	— @ 8½
TAR, per dozen kegs	6 50 @ 7 00
WINE, per pound	32 @ 33
VEGETABLES,	
Potatoes, ? bbl	4 00 @ 4 50
Sweet, per bushel	75 @ 90
Onions, per barrel	3 75 @ 4 00
Cabbage, per 100	8 00 @10 00
VINEGAR, cider, per bbl	9 00 @10 00
WHISKY, per gallon	
Common	1 75 @ 2 00
Imitation Bourbon	2 25 @ 2 75
Bourbon	3 50 @ 5 00

Wagon and Carriage Material

Corrected Daily by Woodburn, Smith & Co., Nos. 114 and 116 Green street, St. Louis.

Buggy wheels	$13 00@$15 00
Buggy wheels, Sarven's patent	— @ 25 25
Wagon wheels	— @ 18 00
Buggy hubs, per set	1 25@ 2 00
Wagon hubs, do	1 40@ 4 00
Buggy spokes, do	3 30@ 3 60
Wagon spokes, do	2 70@ 3 75
Best felloes, do	1 50@ 3 00
Sawed felloes, do	1 50@ 3 75
Buggy shafts, per pair	— @5 00
Buggy poles, each	— @ 90
Wagon singletrees and N. Yokes, doz	2 00@ 2 20
Plow handles, per dozen	2 00@ 2 50
Buggy beds, each, sought low	14 50@ 17 50

se5 dawGm

F. LANE, J. H. MARTIN, J. W. LANE.

F. LANE & CO., Cotton Factors

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cor. Union and Front Streets,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

J. J. RAWLINGS. J. L. WEBB. J. L. RAWLINGS.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO., COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 254 Front Street.

UP STAIRS, - - - MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ We will sell COUNTRY PRODUCE consigned to us an21

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

J. C. FORBES & CO.,

Nos. 45 & 47 Front st. and 46 & 48 Fulton st.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

General Commission Merchants,

FOR the sale of Cotton, Flour, Whisky, Corn, Tobacco, and all kinds of Western Produce. Having an Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse, we are prepared to handle "Whisky" and "Manufactured Tobacco" in bond, thus offering superior inducements to shippers of those articles.

Liberal advances on all consignments. ☞

ROBERT BLACK, Z. N. ESTES. Late Black & Pittman. Late Horton, Estes & Co

BLACK, ESTES & CO.,

Successors to Horton, Estes & Co.

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

Office, 1 and 2 Cooper Block, No. 11 Monroe Street, corner Center Alley,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Bagging, Rope and all Supplies furnished at the lowest rates. Liberal cash advancements made on Cotton in store or in transit. Regular legitimate rates charged for all business done. se6 3m

E. P. BATES & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

—AND—

General Commission Merchants.

Office—No. 276 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

sep18 3m se24

E. M. APPERSON, G. V. RANBAUT.

E. M. APPERSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors

GROCERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 238½ Front and 6 Jefferson Sts.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

A LARGE stock of Plantation Supplies, Bagging, Rope, Ties, etc., for sale to customers on usual terms. oct2 1m

J. L. VERSER, A. HATCHETT.

VERSER & HATCHETT,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants

320 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

BAGGING, Rope and Ties furnished to consignors at lowest market prices. se6 dawly

WM. C. RUTLAND, Of Desoto Co., Miss. WM. GAY, Memphis.

TAYLOR, GAY & RUTLAND,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

Grocers, Cotton Factors AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 304 Front Street,

Mosby & Hunt's Block, MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Strict attention to the Sale and Storage of COTTON, and of Country Produce. Our stock of Staples, Groceries and other Plantation Supplies, are full and complete. se6 1m

BANKS AND BANKING

P. C. BETHELL, President. J. K. P. PRITCHARD, Cashier.

TENNESSEE

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

BETHELL BUILDING,

Corner Court and Main Streets,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business, Receives Deposits, Deals in Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Uncurrent Money. Collections promptly attended to.

DIRECTORS:

JNO. C. LANIER, Presi- W. H. CHERRY, President Gayoso Savings dent Merchants' National Institution. Institution.

JAS ELDER, President P. C. BETHELL. DeSoto Bank. J. K. P. PRITCHARD.

se29 3m

Planters' Bank Notes.

IN accordance with an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, approved December 12, 1866, entitled an act "To expedite the distribution of the effects of Banks which have or may make assignments among their creditors," notice is hereby given to the holders of the notes of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee to present them to the undersigned at the Bank in Nashville for payment between now and the first day of January, 1869, or they will be forever barred.

D. WEAVER, Trustee.

jy27 tjal.1869

PEOPLE'S BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS.

No. 19 Madison Street.

F. W. SMITH, : : : President.

D. A. SHEPHERD, : : : Cashier.

my22 tf

THE DeSOTO BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

NO. 20 MADISON STREET.

JAMES ELDER, - - - - President.

W. H. WOOD, - - Vice-President.

T. R. FARNSWORTH, - - - - Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS.

J. W. PAGE, Jr., : : : : President.

E. E. GARTH, : : : : : : Cashier.

BANK BUILDING,

Corner Madison and Main Streets.

DOES A GENERAL

DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS;

—DEALS IN—

Coin, Uncurrent Money and Government Securities.

Collections from all points Solicited.

ap10 tf

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Banking House 19 Madison St.

This institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years, continues to transact a

GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell

Foreign & Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.

SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the North and West.

E. M. AVERY, Cashier. JOHN C. LANIER, President.

oc2 3m

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

Depository and Financial Agent

—OF THE—

United States.

F. S. DAVIS, - - - President.

R. C. BRINKLEY, - - Vice-President.

C. P. NORRIS, - - - Cashier.

T. W. JOHNSTON, - - Ass't Cashier.

MEMPHIS GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 16 ADAMS STREET NO. 16.

General Banking

—AND—

American and European

EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

D. PANTE, - - - - - President.

FRED. WARNER, - - - - - Cashier.

my22 tf

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 9 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.,

J. LEVY, Pres't. S. BORG, Cashier.

L. LEVY, V. P. M. C. KOHN, Ass't Cash.

[Successors to Levy & Borg,]

—DEALS IN—

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Gold, Silver, Stocks, Bonds,

Government and Miscellaneous Securities

AND all descriptions of Uncurrent Funds. Deposits received subject to check. Collections solicited and promptly cared for. aul tf

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS,

No. 298 Main Street.

NATHAN CORONNA, : : : President.

MARTIN GRIFFIN, : : : : Cashier.

J. J. JENNY, : : : : : Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

W. CORONNA,	JOHN DUTLINGER,
JOS SPECHT,	U. A. DAMMAN,
A. CORDES,	JACOB WELLER,
N. HOFFHEIMER,	NICH FRECH,
H. H. ARTE,	E. MEYER,
J. P. HOFFMAN,	ARND. RENKERT,
J. J. JENNY.	

Collections made on all accessible points in the Southwest.

Exchange for sale on principal cities of United States and on all principal cities of Europe.

an21

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING CO.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

IF you wish to supply yourselves for the Fall and Winter Trade with the very best descriptions and styles of ALL WOOL CASSIMERES, and with the most durable JEANS and KERSEY FABRICS,

All Free from Shoddy and other Impurities,

Order Samples from the sub-scriber, and they will be forwarded, with prices attached, during the months of July and August. From these samples you can make your selections and return your orders, and the Goods will be forwarded direct from the Manufactory.

JOHN A. YOUNG, Pres't, Charlotte, N. C.

R. W. LAMB. E. B. LAMB.

STORAGE

—BY—

R. W. LAMB & CO.,

—FOR—

Cotton and Merchandize Generally,

At Charleston Cotton Shed,

Corner of Adams St., and Charleston Avenue,

au20 tf MEMPHIS, TENN.

LYONS, FIES & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, ETC.,

240 Main Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

H. LYONS, } PLANTATION SUPPLIES

J. FIES, } PLANTATION SUPPLIES

J. SARTORIUS. }

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS

—OF THE—

Memphis Racing Association.

THE following resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Directors of the Association held this day, (Monday) November 4th, at the Gayoso House:

Resolved, That a full call of stock be made on all stockholders, payable at the office of the Secretary, No. 20½ Main street, on or before Saturday, 9th November.

JNO. DONOVAN, President.

A. P. GIBSON, Secretary.

N. B.—Stockholders, who have not paid their stock on the date above mentioned, will not receive the usual track privileges at the coming fall meeting. no5 3t

Architect and Engineer.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his whole attention to designing Plans and Superintending Buildings, with as much energy and attention to his patrons' interest as he did for the City's interest while City Engineer.

OFFICE—Stillman Block, Second and Madison streets. Charges reasonable.

J. H. McCLURE, Architect and Engineer.

RAILROADS.

PASSENGERS, TAKE NOTICE!

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE

—BY THE—

"OLD RELIABLE" ROUTE.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD,

—TO THE—

North and East,

—CARRYING THE—

Great Through Mail.

ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

—FROM—

Memphis to New York

Without Ferry or Omnibus change or delay, and in one hundred and eighty-nine miles shorter to Washington, and ninety-eight miles shorter to New York than any other route,

From Memphis and all intervening points, to

Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia Springs, Lynchburg, Richmond.

Fare to New York, - - - -	$38 25
do Washington - - - -	34 25
do Baltimore - - - -	35 25
do Philadelphia - - - -	36 25
do Boston - - - -	45 00

TRAINS leave Memphis and Charleston Depot as follows: 6.40 a.m. This train arrives at Nashville

Eight Hours in Advance

Of any train leaving Memphis on same day. 6.10 p.m.—This train arrives at Nashville

Eight Hours in Advance

Of Night Express by any other route. Smooth track, better equipments, and quicker time, than by any other route.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS

On all Night Trains.

Baggage checked through. Checks given at Hotels or private residences when ordered at the office of the Company.

Fare as Low as by Any Other Route.

Tickets to all parts can be procured at the general office of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, No. 204 Main street, and Commercial Square, Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. UPRIGHT, Passenger Agent.
SAM. C. WEAVER, Ticket Agent. oc22

Quick Time

BY THE

NEW ROUTE TO NASHVILLE,

Memphis and Ohio, and Nashville and Northwestern Railroads via McKenzie.

Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 1.

TRAINS for Nashville will leave Depot head of Main street as follows:

Evening Express leaves Memphis at 4:30 p.m., and arrives at Nashville at 6:40 a.m. next day. This train arrives at Nashville

Seven Hours and Forty-five Minutes

In advance of Evening Train from Memphis by any other route.

Night Express leaves Memphis at 11:00 p.m., and arrives at Nashville at 4:00 p.m. next day. This route is

Seventy-Eight Miles Shorter

To Nashville than via Decatur.

FARE REDUCED TO $12 00.

Through Tickets via Nashville to CHATTANOOGA, KNOXVILLE, ATLANTA, and all Principal Points in GEORGIA, ALABAMA and the CAROLINAS.

Fare as Low as by any Other Route.

Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at No. 237½ Main street, and at the Depot, Head of Main street.

M. GRIDLEY, Ticket Agent. SAM. B JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

ASA HILL, Passenger Agent.

OMNIBUSES of Memphis City Transfer Company will call at all the Principal Hotels before the departure of Trains, and Check Baggage to all Points. By leaving orders at Ticket Office, 237½ Main street, will call at any part of the city of steamboat landing.

JOHN H. JONES, Sup't M. C. T. Co

October 1, 1867. oct tf

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD,

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE,

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, } MEMPHIS, TENN., September 23, 1867. }

TRAINS will leave the Depot of this Company, at foot of Main street, until further notice, as follows:

Louisville and Nashville Express

Leaves every day at 4:30 p.m., making close connection at Louisville with fast Express trains on Jeffersonville Railroad for all Eastern cities, and with United States Mail Steamers for Cincinnati and all cities North and East, and at the

Shortest and Quickest Route to Nashville.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Every night except Saturday night at 11 p.m., making close connection with Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Humboldt, and with Illinois Central Railroad for St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, and all points North, West and East, and at Louisville with Jeffersonville Railroad for all Northern and Eastern cities.

Cars Go Through Without Change.

Magnificent Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage Checked through to all important places. Persons holding Through Tickets can stop over at any point and resume journey at pleasure.

☞ Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at Ticket Office, 237½ Main street, and at Depot.

SAM. C. JONES, General Superintendent.

ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. oct tf

F. E. RADCLIFF,

Contractor and General Agent

FOR THE SALE OF

Stone Drain Pipe of all Sizes, Louisville Cement, Alabama Lime, Plaster of Paris, Etc.,

Has removed his office to

No. 39 Madison Street,

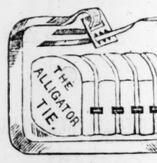
Between Main and Second,

WHERE he will attend to all orders promptly. Special attention by experienced men given to all kinds of sewering. my5 tf

FASSMAN'S IRON TIES

—FOR—

COTTON BALES.



THE undersigned have made extensive arrangements to supply the demand for these Ties the present season.

In addition to the FASSMAN DIAMOND TIE and BUTTON TIE, so extensively used heretofore they now offer his ALLIGATOR TIE, with teeth so arranged as to instantly clamp the hoop when the pressure is removed from the bale, and hold it without slipping.

Great pains have been taken to secure the best quality of iron.

These Ties are so simple in their arrangement that they can be applied by any one, to bales of any size, with the same facility and expedition as rope. In strength, security and facility of application, they will compare favorably with any yet introduced.

The advantages of Iron Ties are now generally recognized; but it is deemed not out of place to call the attention of those interested to the very emphatic recommendation of Underwriters, Steamboat Captains, and Owners and Agents of Sea Steamers and Sailing Vessels, recently published in the newspapers in New Orleans.

CHAMBERS & LATTING, No. 61 Carondelet street, N. O.

NEW SHAKER PRESERVES—(Cherries, Strawberries, Peaches, etc.) Preserved Canton Ginger, in Syrup; Crystallized Ginger;

CRASS & BLACKWELL'S PICKLES—(Chowenow, Onions, Cauliflower, etc.)

New Peaches in Cans—2 and 3 lbs.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN, 300 Main Street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

And fine SYRUP;

HARRISON FLOUR;

GRAHAM & UNBOLTED FLOUR;

SUGARS—all kinds.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN, 300 Main Street.

MACKEREL—

No. 1 SHORE, BAY and MESS, all nice, for Family use;

NEW CODFISH;

NEW HERRING.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN, oc31 300 Main Street.

OFFICE MEMPHIS GAYOSO GAS COMPANY, MEMPHIS, TENN., November 7, 1867. To the Stockholders of the Memph's Gayo